THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,022—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve...	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromié"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	17 h Jan
B.I. GANGES	4304	800	T. I. Alderton.....	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne ..	31st "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	14th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne...	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR..	500	1-00	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	14th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	21st "
† ASSAM	303	500	G.W. F. Browne..	28th "
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	11th "
B.I. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey.....	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70.	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.I. CORO MANDEL	4360	800	L. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked B I proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson...	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL ...	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR ..	5501	1000	W. J. Webber....	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	16th Jan.
MASSILIA....	4918	1000	C. Fraser.....	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any ports or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and twice seras at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
[illegible]VICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
[illegible]LE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
[illegible]ORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DO. [illegible]CO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

ST[illegible] TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

[illegible]r. To sail.
[illegible]A.....On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 8, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE	E. Perini.....	3,900	550	5th Feb. 9[illegible]
IMPERATRIX..	F. Egger.....	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger.....	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON.....	L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OSIEDON.....	L. Lomesich	4,600	650	21st Jan. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML NUBIA	3351	T. G. Knox	25th Jan.
M ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3330	G. Abrey	25th "
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell....	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison ...	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3351	F. Blight.....	26th "
L ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3330	G. Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for gratuitously.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Guide particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m. on 19th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 15th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th January.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 16th January.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,464 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL.....	R. N. Jones...	3,600	400	15th Mar. '90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 30, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
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THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These Teas are now being largely sold by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

Cash Price List.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens...	1 lb. pkts., per pkt...	Rs. 1 6
	2 " " ...	" 2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	" 6 12
SOUCHONG FINEST in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt...		" 2 12
PEKOE FINEST in 2 " " ...		" 3 0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.		" 1 10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.		" 1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt ...		" 1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 " ...		" 2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.....		" 0 10

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Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

At Low Prices.
Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPERIOR OLD PORT.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

INVALIDS.

Rich, soft, and delicate.

Eminently restorative.

Per doz.
Quarts Rs. 34-0; Pints Rs. 18-0.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Class accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, ...	per box of 100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	" 100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	" 100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	" 100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
" " No. 2, " "	3	4
" " No. 3, " "	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.

ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.

HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.

EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazett* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

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" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240 High Holborn, LONDON.

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BLUETHNER!!!

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HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

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INDIA AND BURMAH

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BLUETHNER'S PIANOS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

TO LET, with immediate possession, three very desirable BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a most charming and panoramic view of Bombay, and entirely open to the Westerly Sea Breeze. Rents moderate. For further particulars apply to

BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

FOR SALE.—1 Pair CHESTNUT ARABS, 14 hands, young and very quiet, go singly and in pair ..... Rs. 900
NEW VICTORIA PHAETON.—Been in use only 6 months very strong..... " 700
1 Double harness quite new ..... " 60
The whole turn out with harness, &c., Complete ..... " 1,500

Apply to No. 106, Middle Colaba. Opposite Parsi Sanitarium.

ENEMA APPARATUSES.

Higginson's Principle.

	Rs.	a.
Good rubber, a useful instrument. in Cedar box.	2	8
"Family," fitted with various pipes for adults and children, Rs. 4-0; in Mahogany box	4	8
"Perfection" Family Enema, Rs. 4-8; in Mahogany box.....	7	8
"Seamless," being of one entire piece of rubber the apparatus wears better, Rs. 3-8; Ditto Ingram's American.....	4	0

Piston Principle.

Brass, with flexible tubes, male and female pipes, adjusting either straight or at right angles, in mahogany box	10	0
Brass, convertible into a stomach pump, in mahogany case	17	0
Ditto superior	25	0

Mathew's Piston.

Brass, gives a continuous stream, can be worked with one hand. Flexible tube; has various pipes, which can be adjusted either straight or at right angles; in mahogany case...	19	8

Spring Piston.

Flexible tube; can be worked with one hand, being very manageable.....	2	8
Arnold's "Simplex"	6	0
——superior with additional female pipe	10	0

Eguisier's Irrigateur.

Long flexible tube and male and female pipes, in box, self acting. Ea	15	0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL OBSERVER. Cloth bound. Rs. 5; Postage, 4 Annas.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs. 800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

[Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

SOLE LESSEE .....MR. J. B. FERRELL.

EVERY EVENING
at 9-15 precisely.
A VERITABLE TRIUMPH ! !
THE PRESS UNANIMOUS ! ! !
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED ! ! ! !

The *Bombay Gazette* says :—"With the advantage " derived from having something worth playing, it is " no wonder then that the talented company which " Mr. Ferrell has been able to get together, that the " opening night was a perfect success."

The *Times of India* says :—"As capable a com- " pany as has visited Bombay for many seasons. " . . . . . A pronounced success."

FERRELL'S
(New)
COMEDY & BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT TUESDAY 14TH JANUARY.
The most successful farcical comedy as played for the past three years by
MR. J. L. TOOLE throughout Great Britain,
"THE DON."

MR. J. B. FERRELL in his original creation of "THE DON."

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. LORD REAY

For positively the last time.
"THE DON."

"MAMMA" is Coming ! ! !

Box Office now open at SOUNDY & Co.

Admission Rs. 3. Rs. 2. Rs. 1-8. & Re. 1.

Doors open 8-30. Overture 9-15 precisely.

Business Manager .....ALLAN HAMILTON.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas. Other Nights 1 Re. unless otherwise advertised. Admission Evenings 5 to 7-0.

TUESDAY 1 Re. other Evenings 8 Annas.

The Rink is also open every Morning except SATURDAY for practice for Ladies only. To this Sessions, Admission is free.

SATURDAY MORNING from 10 to 12-30 and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Childrens' matinee. Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, JANUARY 15, 1890
Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give EXHIBITIONS OF STILT SKATING giving an entire EXHIBITION OF TRICK SKATING on stilts 2 feet high. Prices as usual.

A large stock of skates on hand. Wholesale and retail prices exceedingly low.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 22ND, 1890.
A GRAND FETE IN AID OF THE
EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
will be provided for the occasion.
Admission—2 Rs. Reserved Chairs 1 Re. extra. States free. Tickets now on sale every where.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT ATTRACTION. ! ! !

OPEN EVERY DAY.

4 to 12 p. m.

ENTRANCE AND RIDE 4 ANNAS.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
(Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.
Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.
A few rooms still available for approachign hot season.
SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN FORBES," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1890.

THE S. S. "SHEIKH" Chartered by Messrs. D. & C. MacIver has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1890.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, in NEW METAL CASES. The wings of the new case extend on either side nearly half the entire length of the case, which more effectually prevents the case rolling, and the ornamented parts between the wings, not only adds greatly to the appearance of the case, but enables the person using it to obtain a firmer grip than with cases having the usual smooth and polished surface. The case is made in two patterns, viz., Engine-turned and Damasked. Each Rs. 4.

CLINICAL THERMOMETER, Standard Hospital self-registering. The Stem is protected by a Glass Tube, in neat wood or metal case. Each Rs. 3.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, with Magnified Index, in wood or metal case. Each Rs. 4-8.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, self-registering, Lens Front, Indestructible Magnified Index. In metal case. Each Rs. 5-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that there is a COMPLETE SET of DIVING-GEAR, (pump included), ready for sale at the office of the Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin. It has only been used during the late Pearl Fishery, and is in perfect order and condition, was received new from England last September, and cost £115-6-9 plus freight. The Pump is a double action Siebes adapted for two divers. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to the Supt. of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

H. TREMENHEERE, Collector.

ON EUROPEAN TASTE.
18 CARAT GOLD
FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS,
Weighing from 11½ to 12¾ tolas at Rs. 30 per tola.

ON NATIVE TASTE.
18 CARAT GOLD
FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAINS,
Weighing from 7½ to 8 tolas at Rs. 28 per tola.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Medical Storekeeper, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles for one year commencing from 1st April 1890, and ending on the 31st March 1891, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay.

1 Spirit of wine.
2 Beef buttock free from bones and fat.
3 Covering and dammering to cases and casks.
4 Straw, Rice.
5 Dealwood cases.
6 Country Medicines &c.
7 Hogs Lard and Mutton Suet.

2. The forms for Tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the tender for each class named above, should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied, duly sealed and endorsed Tenders for will be received on the March 1890 at 12 noon precisely.

4. No tender will be received or attended to, after the date and hour above given, and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt viz 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of contract.

5. A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

W. DYMOCK,
Brigade-Surgeon,
Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 11th January 1890.

NOTICES,

DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.

NOTICE is hereby given that SIGNOR FELICE CORNAGLIA (late of my firm), has purchased my branch in Bombay, No. 83, Mohow Street. My name consequently is, removed and my interest and responsibility have ceased in the above concern.

FEDERICO PELITI,
Manufacturing Confectioner, Calcutta and Simla.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st January, 1890, the BUSINESS hitherto conducted in MY NAME will be CARRIED on under the style of
MACBETH BROS. AND CO.,
to whom all business communications should be addressed:
JOHN B. K. MACBETH,
41, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

CAMP BLANKETS, Chocolate, with colored stripes : size, 8 ft. by 5 feet. Rs. 4-3 each.

Thick White COTTON WRAPS, 7½ ft. by 4 ft., with colored headings, very warm and strong, and much appreciated by native servants in lieu of Blankets, Re. 1-6 each ; or, Rs. 15 per dozen.

Address : ELGIN MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA, HOTEL.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the WORKSHOPS of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION such as Iron, Wood, Nails, Axles, Springs Paints, &c., as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one Rupee for three years from 1st March 1890, will be received by the undersigned up to the 23rd Proximo. No tenders will be received after that date.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and failto furnish the required security for the due fulfilments of his Contract.

The condition of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his Residence on the Kalbadevie Road between 7 and 11 a. m. every day.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution,

NARAYAN PANDURANG.
Secretary D. S. I. & R. Institution.

Bombay, 26 December, 188

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for the purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation), and now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 5-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 150 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.

2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within four weeks from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Crawzie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th November 1889.

NOTICE.

BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure you apply for a price list of

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.
REGULARITY AND PROMPTNESS CERTAIN.
DO NOT DELAY IN SENDING YOUR ORDERS.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL SUPPLY AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, AND PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Price List post free on application.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years ;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years ;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases ; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch : GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSRANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,00.
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands magnificent and charming views all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids !

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality ..... per packet	1	0
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Brown Holland Note and Envelopes „	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico ..... „	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes .....per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		
Autumn Leaves	0	12
Ivy Correspondence	1	8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0	12
Assorted .....

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	942½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	99½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	60,000	$125	All	...	255
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500 Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		260
Bellary	830	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		40
Brearl's Cawnpore P.	0	20	2.0 Rs. 10		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		120
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 55		335xd.
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	Rs. 30		190
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500 Rs. 0		1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		505
Harvey & Sabapathy Khangaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500 Rs. 25		44)
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs. 45		370x1
Manmar Manuf. Co...	1,400	250	250 Rs. 25		200
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		55
Motuseli Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 50		415
New Barar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 45		510
New Indian Press....	1,000	125	125 Rs. 11		82½
New P. of W. Press ..	600	500	All Rs. 40		340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Sussoon Press Co.....	800	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press	625	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60		575
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	410	All	at 5 p.c 2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. Guar'd 6 per cent.....	...	£ 19	...	at 5 p.c (42)

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1 000 Rs. 75		800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1,050
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	2,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0(	50	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500		280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000		
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125		
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,00	1,00(	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 20	480
Bellary S. & W. Mill	87	50	50	Rs. 2½	405
Bombay Colton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		530
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	1,00.	1,00	Rs. 3	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	130
Cent al India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	4,500	5)	50	Rs. 55	910
CityofBombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	980
Colaba Land & Mill Ld.	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	685
Connaught Mills Ld....	840	0	50	Rs. 1	5
Coria S. & W. Ld. ...	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,60,	5)	Rs. 4(	Rs. 2)	470
[redacted] Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 8(	900
[redacted] S. & W. Co.	1,415)	50	50	Rs. 2(	600
[redacted] e Petit S. and [redacted] Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1 0	1,00	Rs. 25	500
Hor[redacted] S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	15	15	Rs. 20	13)
Gaze[redacted] Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,00	1,00		...
Gusse[redacted]t S. & W. Co.,	420	1,00	1,00	...	81
Hind[redacted]an S. & W. Mill[redacted] Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	760
How[redacted] & Bullough Mill[redacted] Co., Ld.	1,500	50	5(	...	605
Hu[redacted]chai Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725xnom
H[redacted]d Deccan S.	700	1,0	1,00	ORs. 20	700
[redacted] Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,0	ORs. 50	940
[redacted]otton Mills	1,300	50	5)	Rs. 2.	465
[redacted] Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1.	295
[redacted] Greaves Mill	1,325	6)	50	Rs. 2	642½
[redacted]affer All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	5)	(		10)
[redacted] Increased ..	1,483	25	2 (	Rs. 1.	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	...	200	1,000	...	700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	930
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	520
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	775
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	600)		1,000	Rs.100	1,935)
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10)
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560
Manekjee Petit Mfg.	4,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,112½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	615
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	245
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. .(	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	749	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,0.0
Prince of Wales S....	2,120)		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	705
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Sasoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,09)
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld....	1,716	50(	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co .		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	660
Sun Mills Ld	1,30(	250	250	...	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	37)
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		...
Venkshunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	} 10	215
	{ 750	150	150	} p.ct	165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	. 56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld....	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,150
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	45	Rs.	790
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	153
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Saretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11)
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	330
Marks & Co., Ld.....	1,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 n
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	372
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin..	1,000	...	25	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,265
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mody & Co ...	1,000	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th Jan., as compared with the statement of the 4th Jan. 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 4. Rs.	Jan. 11. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	54,44,578	31,50,191
Do. do. at Branches.....	23,76,042	23,50,558
Other Deposits	2,61,00,069	2,77,50,931
Post Bills	5,862	5,562
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,08,274	2,89,023
Rs.	4,73,84,825	4,64,97,165
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	73,91,336	67,34,895
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	20,06,380	20,62,525
Loans do.	30,75,213	73,86,017
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,225	2,924
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	2,15,15,601	2,10,61,720
Stamps, &c.....	32,083	27,165
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,53,735		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,68,735	3,68,735
Bullion		.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,63,791	5,31,861
Cash and Currency Notes	76,26,461	82,68,323
Rs.	4,73,84,825	4,64,97,165

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th January, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·883
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloud = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	84·5
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	67·6
General Directions of Wind.*	E, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	207

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institue, 5-30 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ferrell's Comedy Company, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink 5 to 7·30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th :—Busheer (s), from Marmugoa. Yesterday :—Colaba (s), from Rangoon ; and Sutlej (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvi, &c. ; Europa (s), Dunkirk ; and Arabia (s), Persian Gulf.

THEFT OF A TIME-PIECE.—Mr. Martin Cohen reports the theft of a Bee Alarm clock, valued at Rs. 5, from his tent, off the Wodehouse Road, on Saturday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. "Lombardy," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

THEFT IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Mowjee Runchod, residing at Narayen Dharu Street, reports that during Saturday last his room was entered, and a box containing property, worth Rs. 160-12, stolen.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The game this afternoon will be :—Stripes.—Mr. Graham. Mr. Barton, Mr. Meredyth, and Capt. Baxter. White.—Capt. Tufnell, Capt. Hornby, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Steel, and Mr. Venables. To commence at 4-45 p.m. punctually.

THE CARNIVAL AT THE SKATING RINK.—With reference to the prizes awarded on Friday last for costumes, we are asked to inform our readers that the second prize awarded to Miss Hawkins as *America* was made up by Mrs. C. Smith, milliner and dress-maker, Byoulla.

ACCIDENTAL FALL.—A woman named Anundee, aged about 22 years, accidentally fell from a height of about 20 feet on Sunday last at the Fort Press Company's Mill at Lower Colaba, seriously injuring her head. She is at present under treatment at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at New Cazee Street, respecting the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years, named Fatmabai, daughter of one Adum, a dealer in cloth. At 9 a.m. yesterday while deceased was looking out of a window, on the fourth storey of her house, lost her balance and fell out, fracturing her skull, and died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The second lecture of the season 1889-90, under the auspices of the above Society at the Framjee Cavasjee Institute at 5-30 p.m. will be delivered by Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B.A., on "Vesuvius and Pompeii." The places have been visited by the lecturer and will, therefore, be described as by an eye-witness, and the lecture will be illustrated by charts.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the follo wing programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March .....Parade .....Stanislaus.
Overture .....Jphiginie en Aulide...Gluck.
Grand Selection...Nadgy ... .F. Chassaigne
Valse .....El Dorado .....P. Royle.
Gavotte .....Heim liche Liebe .....Resch,
Polka .....Hann ah .....Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER CAUGHT.—A man, named Adum Issack, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with picking the pocket of a man at Memonwada, on Sunday. There was a fire at a shop there, and the complainant was amongst the crowd that had collected, when he felt a hand touch his pocket. He had the presence of mind to catch the hand, and obtained possession of his watch, which the accused had abstracted. Police Inspector Saunders was in charge of the case. The prisoner, who admitted several previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Inspector Guider charged Michael Joseph, a Madrassee cook, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of theft, the one in respect of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Frank D'Souza, a baker, residing at Mazagon. It was stolen from his son on Saturday last, and the other in respect of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Andre Caitan, a refreshment shop-keeper at Mazagon, stolen about six months ago from his refreshment rooms. The accused, on pleading guilty to both the charges, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FERRELL COMEDY COMPANY.—This evening the Ferrell Comedy Company will present the celebrated farcical comedy, "The Don," which Mr. J. L. Toole has played at home almost uninterruptedly for the past three years. Everyone, who has been in London lately, no doubt, has seen the piece, and will be glad to renew his acquaintance with "The Don." Mr. Ferrell will appear in the title role, while Miss Maggie Ford will be seen as Mrs. Coventry Sparkle. "The Don" can only be played to-night and to-morrow evening, as "Mamma" is billed for Thursday. To-morrow will be a grand fashionable night, when the performance of "The Don" will be under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay.

DISORDERLY GOANESE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday two Goanese, named Sequera and Fernandez, were placed before Mr. Richardson by Police Inspector Briscoe, charged with disorderly conduct. From the evidence it appeared that they with two others were on Sunday night going along Forbes Street; and were making use of abusive language to passers-by. A police sepoy remonstrated with them, and he was likewise abused. Another sepoy then came up, upon which they offered him 8 annas, not to take them into custody. They stated in Court that they had been doing "nothing wrong that they knew of." His Worship ordered them to pay a fine of three rupees each, and summonses were issued against the other two men implicated.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Gunput Kooshnajee, a Victoria driver, aged 30 years. At noon on Sunday deceased was found by the police lying drunk at Bholeshwar, and locked him up at the Girgaum Police station. About 4 o'clock the same night he was roused, when he began to talk in an incoherent manner. Inspector Hiscock ordered him to be at once removed to the J. J. Hospital. On his arrival there little after midnight, and being roused by the House Surgeon of the Hospital, Dr. J. Gallagher, deceased, stated he had been drinking country liquor and had also taken three pice worth of opium. About half an hour afterwards he became quite unconscious, and his breathing became heavy. He did not rally and died at 1-40 a.m. yesterday. Dr. Gallagher was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. A verdict of suicide was recorded. The jury added to their verdict an expression of their opinion that in all cases in which persons are locked up for supposed drunkenness the prisoner should be examined by a medical man as soon as may be."

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.—A concert will be given in the above Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) under the patronage of Colonel Bisset, R.E., commencing at 9 o'clock, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Sunday School and Choir Funds of St. Mary's Church, Parel. The programme is an attractive one, and doubtless will draw a full house. The items are varied, there being glees, solos, a recitation by Mr. Strong, and a flute solo by Sergt.-Major McDermott. The entertainment to conclude with a Quadrille Party. Tickets may be obtained of Dr. Evans, Dadur, or at the doors on the evening of the concert. We notice among the soloists some favorite names—Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. Hart ; Messrs. Lamb, Wilson, and Colville ; and, although not in the programme, we hear Mr. B. G. Hebditch will sing, the programmes having been printed beforehand. The old favourites "Kiskey" and Mr. Hart are also announced for comic songs ; so altogether a good musical evening may be anticipated, which we are hopeful will greatly swell the funds for which the entertainment will be given.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat silver crystal case at Rs. 35, 40 and 45 at MAROKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CLAIM ON A PENALTY BOND.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Ramchund Meggu and others, a firm of Marwarree money-lenders, sought to recover from N. N. DeVida the sum of Rs. 526, being the balance of a promissary note, dated the 8th of January 1889, signed by the defendant to the plaintiffs. Mr. Shamrao Manackjee Rele appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee represented the defendant. On the 12th September last it appeared that the case was heard by the Acting Chief Judge, and an ex-parte decree was passed, payable within a week. On the 24th September of the same month, the defendant obtained a rule from the full court, consisting of the Acting Chief Judge and Rao Bahadhoor Gunputrao Bhaskerji, the second judge, on the ground that he was unable to attend the court, as he was ill and confined to bed. The defendant then denied his liability, stating that the note sued upon was a penalty bond and was void for want of consideration. On the 4th November last the rule was made absolute, and a new trial granted.

At the new trial, which came before his Honour, Mr. Sorabjee, for the defendant, urged that on the 7th January last his client borrowed from the plaintiffs' firm Rs. 350 only, and gave to the plaintiffs two promissory notes for Rs. 500 each. The one was dated the 7th January, and the other, though signed on the same day, was dated the 8th January, and it was then clearly understood between the parties that the amount borrowed was to be liquidated twenty months after date, inasmuch as a sum of Rs. 150 was already added towards interest for the time specified. The note sued on was passed without any consideration, and was a penalty bond to be delivered over to the defendant after satisfying the amount borrowed, together with interest, Rs. 150, within the stipulated period. The plaintiffs, instead of waiting for the expiration of the time mentioned, on the 16th of April last filed a suit against the defendant for the recovery of the amount due on the note, dated the 7th January, and obtained an ex-parte decree. On the 14th August following, they filed the present suit for the recovery of the amount due under the note of the 8th January. Mr. Sorabjee contended that the plaintiffs, having committed a breach of the agreement made between the parties and obtained judgment against his client for the full amount, together with interest due on the first note within the period mentioned, was debarred from recovering the amount of the note sued on.

Mr. Rele for the plaintiffs argued that at the most the defendant's case was one of inadequacy of consideration, and his clients could therefore well maintain the suit.

Evidence was gone into on behalf of the defendant to prove the statement made by the defence, after which his Honour dismissed the the suit, and certified Rs. 34 as professional costs of the defendant's pleader.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NARSING PATABHAI AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in October last convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence ; and each to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the second offence with a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for six months each ; the sentences to run consecutively. Mr. Branson and Mr. Chimanlal Harilal appeared for the accused ; Mr. Shantaram for the Crown ; and Mr. G. M. Tripathi for the complainants. The Joint Sessions Judge found that the field where the quarrel took place between the complainants and the accused, in the course of which the deceased Vakhatsing received fatal injuries, and grievous hurt was caused to the complainant Devising, and simple hurt to the complainant Narsing and others, was the property of those of the accused persons who were Girassias. This field, or at all events a part of it, had been sown with jowaree seed by the fourth accused, who was the tenant of the Girassia accused. On the evening before the quarrel took place, the first accused seemed to have been informed that the complainants were coming the next day to plough up the jowaree seed. During the night, however, he was awakened by the havaldar and told that the ploughs were already in the field. The prisoners had not sufficient notice of the intended time of the mischief and criminal trespass, so as to make it necessary to apply to the police patel for protection the night before. It was not shown that they had time at 3 a. m. when they got the news of the actual mischief beginning. Those interested in the crop had a right to go at once (their lordships thought) and protect it, and to remonstrate against the complainants who were going to plough the land. It was not proved that the prisoners, on entering the grounds, made any show of arms or of force to overcome all resistance. It was not shown either that the right of private defence was exceeded. The prisoners might well apprehend the infliction of grievous hurts ; and in fact they did get a good many blows. All the blows given by the prisoners to the complainant were imputable to the usual necessity of hitting out hard when there were a number of assailants. Their lordships, therefore, reversed the convictions and sentences ; and ordered the accused to be set at liberty.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A "THEATRICAL" CASE.

BAPOOJEE BALAL *vs.* GOOLBAI, WIDOW.

THE hearing was resumed. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant be ordered to specifically perform an agreement by granting to the plaintiff a lease of the Ripon Theatre, situated at Grant Road, for a year, from the date of such lease ; that it may be declared that the plaintiff was wrongfully ejected from the theatre and has suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 3,000 ; that the defendant be ordered to repay to plaintiff the deposit money, Rs. 200, and a promissory note for Rs. 50, paid to defendant as security for the rent of the theatre, &c. Mr. Mankar and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship, in disposing of the suit, said : 'An agreement to lease the Ripon Theatre was come to on the afternoon of the 30th January 1889, and Rs. 200 were paid by the plaintiff in the evening in accordance therewith. There were two interviews between the parties, but no writing was made of the terms. The terms were disputed. It might be that the plaintiff thought he would have the right to sublet ; but the defendant thought he would not. The draft lease was submitted to the plaintiff, and he knew the terms thereof. He did not at once repudiate them, but kept the draft till 11th March when he suggested some alterations, to which defendant would not consent. The plaintiff would not agree to the defendant's terms ; he would not pay rent as agreed upon ; and he would not pay the Rs. 50 deposit. There could be no doubt that the whole agreement was put an end to on the 16th March, when the defendant quietly took possession of the theatre. Another lease was afterwards drawn up and agreed to by both parties ; and it was made an express condition that the plaintiff should sign that lease and pay the deposit of Rs. 50 on the evening of that day. The plaintiff did not do either of these things. The whole bargain was off ; and the agreement fell to the ground. The plaintiff did not even try and avoid the consequences of his default : he did not pay the rent that was due. He had never paid the servant's wages as agreed upon. The defendant, therefore, had a perfect right to resume the possession that she had granted to the plaintiff. She took possession quietly and without any obstruction or force. It was tacitly submitted to by the plaintiff. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs. Plaintiff to have credit for Rs. 32-8 out of the deposit of Rs. 200 after deducting rent and charges.

ONE of the latest novelties, (writes a London correspondent), is the introduction of an automatic supply of electric light into the railway carriage, of the District Railway, even into those of the third class. The machinery appears to work admirably. A passenger places a penny in the slot, presses a button, and directly a bright, soft light gleams upon his newspaper, but for him only, as it issues from the bottom of the box in which the apparatus is confined, and does not irradiate the pages of his neighbour's paper. He gets the whole, as nearly as possible, of his penuyworth. His coin sets in motion a clockwork meter which gives him the light for a quarter of an hour. If his journey is longer, and he desires more light, the investment must be renewed.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Rs. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam ship Europa, 1433 tons, Captain R Jones, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk *via* Canal with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam ship Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon with a cargo of Timber, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Busheer, 539 tons, Captain W Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Marmugoa with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. E S Pemberton, Mr. Creeck, Mr. Willio, two Misses Walk, Mr. Rogers and 8 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan.....	A	Sir C Forbes & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Sculptor....	651	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Henzada	1311	Avern	D	B I S N Co
,, C. Forbes ..	1391	Taitt.....	F	F Muir & Co.
,, Sultanut ..	2414	Webber	N	H A L Baladina.
,, Idaho	2401	Brotherton...	P	F Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kt. Templar	2704	Shiell	1	K Nixon & Co.
,, Nubia.....	2119	Knox	2	W & A Graham&Co
,, Tanjore	1402	Raffin	4	Hajee Cassum.
,, Lombardy ..	1570	Langeorne..	6	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Poseidon ...	2510	Lemesich ...	8	A-H Lloyds & Co.
,, Busheer ...	539	Rothwell ...	9	B I S N Co.
,, Sheik	1245	Daly	10	K Nixon & Co.
,, Europa	1433	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, Almirante Barroso (Man-of-War.)	..	D Mello	15	Brazil.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Busheer (s)	Rothwell ...	Marmugoa, Jan 11.
13	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, Jan 2.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester .	London, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Hindoo (s).....	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.
	Europa (s).....	Jones	Dunkirk.
	Arabia (s).....	Simpson	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :
Steamer Busheer, for Marmugoa, &c.
,, Sheikh, for Alexandria and Liverpool.
,, Karagola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
7 Pallas s .....Valiant ....Liverpool, Dec 5.
Ellora s .....Johnstone ..Bombay, Dec 13.
Java s .....Cruess .....Bombay, Dec 7.
Maharaja s .....Cadge .....Rangoon, Dec 14.
8 Chindwara s....Smith .....Bombay, Dec 20.
Moray s .....Duncan .....Hongkong, Dec 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7.—Steamer Bhundara.
Jan. 8.—Steamers Traveller and Riva. Ships Star of France and First Lancashire.
Jan. 9.—Steamers Coconada, Nowshera and Kistna. Ship Curt s.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

9 Niemen s .... Calcutta.
Culna s .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—5 hogsheads Port wine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW

Nubia s—150 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON

Clyde s—77 cases oilmanstores &c., J Jewanjee ; 10 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.
Kerbella s—20 cases wine, Phipson and Co.
Iona s—15 casks alizarine, P Hugindass.
Henzada s—6 cases foolscap paper, Kerr Tarruck and Co ; 30 cases varnish, Chandabhoy Rajbhoy ; 9 cases medicine &c, M Amersy and Co.
Peninsular s—50 drums linseed oil, Ebramjee Tyebally ; 4 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Abenna s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonji.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—50 cases slate pencils, Hajee S Habib ; 9 cases medicine, J

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890.—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth bound.—Price R. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA," as supplied to the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona, a nple tins of 4lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—RANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

WANTED.—A good ENGINEER with experience of Press Machinery for an establishment up-country. Apply to R. B., care of this paper.

LOST.—Opposite the Victoria Terminus on Saturday night, a large WHITE FOX TERRIER; has on a Leather collar, and answers to the name of JOE. Rewards Rs. 5 to any person returning the Dog to W. REID, Bombay Dye Works, Dadur.

FOR SALE Rs. 400.—STARLEY'S ROAMER TRICYCLE with all latest improvements and extras. Arrived July 1889 in perfect order. Apply to J. L. Johnston, C. S., Dharwar.

JUST OPENED.—A large Assortment of Striped and Check Flannel, from Annas 4 to Annas 6 per yard. ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMERS.—Please note our new Stock of May Flower Tea Sets, for 12 persons, 27 pieces just to Hand, Price Rs 7-14. Apply sharp. SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—His Highness the Gaekwar's STEAM LAUNCH AMRAT, now lying in the Government Dock Yard, at Bombay. Apply to BHASKARAO BALCRISHNAJEE PITALE, Gaekwar's Agent 305, Pallow Road, Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS are now acknowledged on all hands as the best, safest, cheapest and most reliable remedy in all cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See certificates of cures, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared of finest selected Java tobacco. In flavour and mildness they stand unrivalled, and all lovers of this brand should give them a trial. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WANTED.—A DECENT, Young, European GIRL, as a RESIDENT GOVERNESS for two grown-up children in a family, who would also make herself useful in the house. Apply to A., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com: ex: views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Rippon Hotel.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Baliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Komp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Rs. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, 364 LOOMS, in good working order. For particulars apply to the Manager Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, Theatrical Agent, care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

FOR SALE.—A VICTORIA and PAIR of CHESTNUT ARABS, quiet to ride and drive, with double Harness. Apply to Colonel LYTTELTON, Malabar Point.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat Silver crystal case at Rs. 35, 40 and 45, at MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PIGE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 13.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE. Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 6; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

S.S. "BRANKSOME HALL," ARRIVED 13TH JANUARY, 1890.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th Jan., 1890.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On the date hereafter to be mentioned, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street below Mr. N. M. Peti's office.

Lot 1.—Valuable and handsome, black wood open carved and teakwood household furniture, handsome table ornaments, Argand lamps chandeliers clocks, music boxes, organ, piano, a folding Harmonium, &c., also one landau, one Victoria. The property belongs to a native gentleman.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 14, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Asaira Tricum, and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Warrior.

A twill C in diamond A T corn sacks—135 (one hundred and thirty five) bales of gunny bags, 44 by 26½, H D No. 1 Hoogly Mill, purchased in Calcutta from Mr. Aaron Cohen, and shipped by Mr. Bhugwandas Vussonjee, and the contents of all the bales found on arrival to be more or less stained.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 14, 1890

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 14th instant, at 11 a.m., at the Ersdine Road, New Mutton Market (Null Bazaar), the right of occupancy of the New Mutton stalls from No. 1 to 11 from January to March 1890. Each stall will be put up separately, and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer; the amount of each offer must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose offer is the highest.

SALE OF 7 BUILDINGS (HOUSES), SITUATED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PRESENT BHULESHWAR MARKET EXTENSION FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m., on the premises the whole of the materials of houses in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwar Market.

Houses will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 14, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

SATURDAY'S financial quotations through Reuter show no change in any item, excepting Rupee Securities, which come ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours and ¼ up in 4½ per cents., at £69 and £72, respectively. No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. lower at 7s. 2d. per cental, *ex* quay; but other prices from the same market come unaltered, as they also do for Linseed and Rapeseed. The latest advices by wire regarding Cotton in Liverpool and New York, were included in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.	Dec.	Rs.	22,94,387
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	25,484
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	16,50,862
Government Securities	Dec.	„	6,09,441
Loans	Dec.	„	6,89,196
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	4,50,831
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	1,68,070
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	6,41,852

Although money has undoubtedly been scarce with the Banks, and a tighter feeling, more sympathetic perhaps, than well founded, has obtained in the open market, the fact that the Presidency Bank raised its rates by one per cent. last Thursday, instead of two per cent., as was looked for in some quarters, pretty clearly indicated that no great present increase in the demand was looked for; while the weakness in forward rates of Exchange, which was apparent on Saturday, showed that the fortnight's shipments of Specie to this Port, aggregating over three quarters of a million sterling were tending to produce an easier feeling with the Banks. It was hardly expected, however, that the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, issued this morning, would show such a considerable falling off in the trade demand as is disclosed by the above figures, for though the Cash Balance gives the modest increase of some 6½ lakhs, it will be noticed that Private Deposits had become greater by 16½ lakhs, while both Loans and Bills Discounted had fallen off sensibly, the total diminution in trade requirements being represented by close upon 28 lakhs.

COTTON.—We have had a strong and active market for this staple here to-day, in sympathy with the advices from Liverpool and New York; but more than half the business reported, and which has aggregated over 10,000 bales, has been in arrival contracts for Bhownugger, for March to May delivery, of which 5,000 bales have been booked at Rs. 207 to Rs. 230; and in Fine Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 246 per candy. Of ready Cotton, 1,000 bales of Bengals have been taken at Rs. 181-5; and about the same quantity of Chalisgaum and Kutchgaum, at Rs. 197-8½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 218-21; several parcels of Julgaum having also changed hands at Rs. 234-8 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop advices made known to-day, report that the plants in the northern and southern districts of Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, were suffering from cold winds, and that the estimate of the crop in those districts was 50 per cent. There is nothing fresh from the Bengal and Oomra circles; though arrivals at Oomrawuttee itself are said to be insignificant, owing to higher rates in the surrounding districts to which the Cotton was being diverted. At Broach, the Cotton was ready for picking in some places; but although the weather is called reasonable, the downfall is stated to be insufficient. In the Bhownuggur district of the Dhollera circle, picking had become general, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities; and from the other districts the news is still favourable, picking having partially begun at Veerumgaum, while the Wadwan crop is called excellent.

WHEAT.—There has been rather more doing than in the latter part of last week; but the business cannot be called more than moderate, the feeling being steady and prices unchanged. Telegraphic advices to hand to-day state that the Wheat crop was doing well in the Khangaum, Julgaum, and Broach districts, and that it required fine weather at Barsee which it appeared to be having.

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions. The *Linseed* crop, according to the reports wired to-day, was flourishing at Khangaum and Julgaum, but was doing badly in the Dhulia district, where a smaller area has been sown this year.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,332	bales.
Wheat	17,283	cwts.
Linseed	2,799	„
Rapeseed	2,203	„
Gingelly	5,631	„
Ground Nuts	7,502	„
Castor Seed	2,042	„

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. The Clan Monroe (s) has been fixed for one choice port, for January-February loading, at 22s; and a February steamer, the name of which has not transpired, has been taken up at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet at Saturday's rates, excepting Bank Demand, which has no longer been obtainable at better than our quotation for this mail, 1s. 5¾d. being quoted for February delivery. A few three months' sight Credits have been placed for the mail at 1s. 5 7-16d. and at 1s. 5¾d. for March delivery, 1s. 5 11-32 to 5-16d. having been quoted for February; but business has been dull, and few Merchants' Bills have come out. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Francs do.	1-83½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not fluctuated much to-day, and the cash price of Fours is where it was on Saturday evening, though, at closing, the quotation of 96¾ is called nominal, in the absence of business. For the February account the rate opened at 96¾; but on the state of the Presidency Bank's balance becoming known, the rate advanced to 96 15-16, and afterwards to 97⅛. For 4½ per cents. 102 is still the nominal rate.

SHARES have been rather more active than they were on Saturday, and an advance has been established in Cotton Mill shares in several cases, say of Rs. 12½ in Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 1112½; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidass Khimji, at Rs. 775. On the other hand, Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 30 lower; Empress Rs. 15; and Imperial and Khatao Macconji Rs. 5, at our quotations. Bombay-Burma trading are Rs. 50 down in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the others, at Rs. 3,150 and Rs. 790, respectively; Prince of Wales Fire are Rs 25 lower, at Rs. 1,725; and Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 942½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 13.—Barometer has fallen in Oudh, Behar, Lower Bengal and some west coast stations, but it has risen in all other parts of India. The rise is from brisk to rapid in North-western India, and the depression has disappeared. Readings are high in the Punjab and Rajputana, and low in the southof the Bay. Wind directions are unchanged, and the weather shows less unsettledness than yesterday. Sky is cloudy in parts of Sind, Assam and South Madras, and slight rain has fallen in Colombo and Sibsagar. Temperature has changed irregularly; the mean temperature is above the normal average in all provinces, the excess being greatest in Upper India. Weather has now cleared and become very fine in North-western India, and the prospect of rain is very small in the south of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Suakin-Jedda interrupted. Communication with the Hedjas and Yemen interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—January 5, at Amo, Luskerpore, the wife of D Ferguson, of a daughter.
FITZGERALD—January 3, at Chubwa, Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, the wife of Gerald FitzGerald, of a son.
O'SULLIVAN—January 8, at Jullundur, the wife of Surgeon-Major P J O Sullivan, M D, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
WATSON—January 1, at Bellary, Madras Presidency, the wife of Charles James Knight Watson, Executive Engineer, D P W, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARNET—BAYLY—January 1, at Dunbula, Ceylon, Horace Hutton Barnet, Captain Royal Engineers, eldest son of Geo Barnet, Esq, of Montagu Sq. London, W, to Leonora Rose (Norah), widow of the late G H Bayly, Esq, and youngest daughter of the late F E Monckton, Esq, of Clevedon, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.

CAW—January 7, Maria, relict of the late Captain Alexander Caw, Government Shipping Master of Calcutta, died of fever.
CRACROFT—January 2, at Ghazipur, Walter Cracroft, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, aged 40 years.
GARBETT—December 31, at Cawnpore, Mary Adelaide Lilian, the beloved wife of Major C H V Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1890.

THERE has recently been placed in our hands a story of misgovernment and oppression which, if it is not substantially true, is an exceedingly remarkable effort of the imagination. This is not the first time that the affairs of the State of Khairpur in Sind have been brought under notice. Some weeks since we gave insertion to some telegraphic statements of the grievances of a band of fugitives from the State who had taken refuge in British territory from what they represented to be the intolerable severity of the rule of the venerable Mir. Whether or not these statements were in excess of the truth they were more satisfactorily authenticated than some others which reached us, in which it was sought to show that they contained exaggerated and distorted accounts of a few mistakes committed by the Khairpur administration. They now re-appear, elaborated and extended, in the form of a petition to the Bombay Government, and if a tenth of the allegations contained in them are true, there is abundant cause for peremptory interference. It should be stated, to begin with, that it would be a mistake to expect a high standard of administration in the Mir's territory, and that it would be an injustice to his Highness to judge of the condition of his State from the standpoint of administration in a British district or in a State which had been long under direct British influence. The Bombay Government in their last administration report seem to warn us against large expectations in regard to a State which has to be thought of really more as we should think of a Central Asian Khanate, than of one of the Native States of India proper. We are told by Government that Khairpur is governed in a patriarchal manner; that the State has never been surveyed; that its fiscal arrangements are so far behind the times that transit dues are paid on produce as it passes from taluka to taluka; that its police is without uniform or discipline; that no reliance can be placed upon the financial accounts communicated by the State officials; and that though there is a high percentage of convictions to arrests, this is to be attributed rather to the summary methods of the "patriarchal" courts than to the detective efficiency of the police.

Here we have drawn for us in the faintest outline and on a greatly reduced scale the extraordinary picture of misrule that has since been painted for Government in startling colours. The platonic references to the Mir's "patriarchal" ways of rule will seem cynical if the account now given of them be in any degree true. Yet, whatever the ills of the State may be, they do not arise from any invincible viciousness on the ruler's part. He is loyal to the *raj*; it was his loyalty, indeed, which saved him from the fate which overtook the other Talpur Ameers of Sind, forty-five years ago. The charge against him is not that he himself does evil in the sight of God and men, but that he exercises no control over the evil councillors who are around him. He has his "pleasant vices," if the detractors of his rule are to be believed, but even about these we have doubts, for it is difficult to understand how an old gentleman in his eightieth year, who spends his time in shooting from early morn until high noon, and again from three till nightfall, can be a confirmed opium-smoker. The Mir's hunting camp seems, however, to be one of the chief institutions of justice and government in this singular little State. His subjects follow him from one hunting-ground to another, getting justice, or something else, from him when they can gain access to him. He is here, too, the dispenser of other blessings to his subjects, for we learn from the Bombay Administration Report that five of the six medical practitioners entertained by the State follow him on his journeys and give relief to all who come to the camp. There is an old-world simplicity about this truly Merovingian way of doing things which would be charming if we could forget that where you have a *debonnaire* prince you are in danger of having a Mayor of the Palace, who dispenses hard measures, untempered by the poetry of primitive kingship. In Khairpur the burden of administration rests upon two Munshis who rule without check or oversight, to the infinite misfortune of the Mir's subjects. How far the discontent that prevails is due to the normal methods of administration that prevail in the State, and how far to any special oppression that is exercised by these officers, is a question that should not be decided upon an *ex-parte* statement. The normal method is bad enough. The old system prevails of raising revenue in kind, but grafted upon a method which for such a State would itself be suitable enough are certain devices obviously unjust and extortionate. The State takes its share of the produce, fixes the prices at which it is to be sold, and in order to get this price, peremptorily forbids all other holders of grain to sell it until its own stocks have been disposed of. If a private holder surreptitiously puts grain upon the market before the embargo on sales has been removed he is compelled to buy an equivalent quantity from the Government at enhanced rates. This system has lately been extended to transactions in saltpetre, about which a little history has been related to the Bombay Government which would be amusing if the elements of misery and oppression did not so largely enter into it. The Government had about two lakhs worth of saltpetre which they wanted to dispose of. But there was no demand for it. The Mir's advisers were, however, equal to the occasion. Summoning to the Mir's camp the *panchayets* of three villages, they ordered these luckless people to buy it, made them follow the camp for more than a month until they did so, and only let them go when they had bought it at a sum considerably in excess of the market rates. An even more extraordinary story is told concerning a place called Lukman, the *panchayet* of which were told by one of the Mir's Munshis to buy jowari from him at Rs. 32-10, while the market rate was only Rs. 29. Repeated refusals led to the price being successively raised to Rs. 33, Rs. 34, and Rs. 35. Finally, being coerced into submission, the *panchayet* consented to the purchase. When the grain was delivered the price was raised to Rs. 38. This was more than the unhappy villagers could stand. They withdrew from this bargain, and so brought down upon themselves the final vengeance of the Minister, who prohibited the sale of all private grain in the place. Grain, therefore, we are told, lay rotting on the ground.

Such practices as these, if they do prevail, are bad excrescences upon a system in itself almost as bad. And there seems a vicious harmony in the fiscal policy of this singularly managed State. The Bombay Administration Report mildly hints at the continuance of the bad old ways of raising money in transit dues. It may, indeed, be said generally that unless Government are being misled by the memorialists, the fiscal policy of the Mir's advisers is throughout a system of ingenious devices for harassing agriculture and for stifling trade. Produce pays duty on entering a town; it pays duty when it is sold; it pays again on quitting a town—the Khairpur officials thinking it better to extort double duty than to refund—it pays again if it chance to enter another town. What will Lord Reay, who has to such good purpose set his heart upon the abolition of transit duties in the Native States, have to say to this? If the purpose of the Ameer's administration has been to remove all the operations of trade and labour as far from freedom as possible, they have succeeded admirably. That ideal seems perhaps to have been most nearly attained in the generous little regulation which exacts for the Government only one-fourth of the value of the purchase-money in transfers of land! Concerning the administration of justice in Khairpur the Government of Bombay have had only modest expectations, but there is much in the memorial before us which will surprise them. Much of the justice that is measured out in the State is of a peripatetic kind, yet that is perhaps its least objectionable feature. The pillory seems to be an implement of justice perilously often in request, and though this has been an accompaniment of nineteenth century civilization even in England, it is a dangerous appliance in the hands of a police confessedly without discipline and the agents of a capricious unwritten law. We hear of one man who, on seeing his mother unjustly detained in the stocks, got her released and himself bore her punishment. Of this vicarious acceptance of punishment, indeed, there is a striking example in the case of a father who, seeing his son hanged by his feet to a tree for some unproved offence, undertook to take the boy's place, was hung up, and only cut down "as he was about to die." In illustrations of wrong-doing, of oppression and extortion by men in authority, of crime and outrage left to go unpunished because the victims are the poor, the memorial abounds, but these deal with individual responsibility, and it is better that we should say nothing regarding them, though the tale is a black one, and is only relieved occasionally by ludicrous situations which Mr. W. S. Gilbert would know how to turn to account. If the whole story is an imaginary one, the old Mir and his counsellors have been grossly wronged. But the wrong would be aggravated if, being innocent of all the hard things said about them, they were not given an opportunity of justifying their administration. The name of the State has been so much in men's mouths of late that the least that can be asked for is an inquiry into the charges against it. Otherwise we shall have Mr. Bradlaugh asking Sir John Gorst in Parliament next month if this is what "India for the Indians" is bringing us to?

"HE must be a hopeful statesman who believes that the Suez Canal will not be destroyed within six weeks after war is declared." This is the dictum of Mr. R. G. Harburton, son of Judge Harburton, the Nova Scotian Judge, who was best known in both hemispheres as Sam Slick. Mr. Harburton is or was, when he delivered himself of the depressing statement just quoted, sojourning in St. Helena, the citadel of the South Atlantic. His purpose in writing to the St. Helena *Guardian* is to draw the attention of the Imperial Government to the strategic importance of that island, which nature has made more impregnable if defended by a sufficient force than Gibraltar, and is now left wholly ungarrisoned a prey to the first frigate that chooses to take possession. As the writer picturesquely describes it, "the island is left in a derelict state as if it were one of the assets of a bankrupt Empire, with powerful batteries and no garrison, a good harbour without a dock, a coaling station and a port of call unrivalled in position without telegraphic or even proper postal facilities, a Governor with a salary, and an Admiralty and a Supreme Court without a judge." Of the importance of St. Helena if the Suez Canal were blocked or destroyed, there can be no two opinions. It would command the two great Ocean routes, the one by the Cape of Good Hope to the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific, and the other around Cape Horn to Australia, the Western American Coast, Japan, and China. These would be the two great highways of trade, and St. Helena is the only port of refuge between Demerara and the Falkland Islands on the west, and Africa on the east, or between Gibraltar on the north and St. Simon's Bay on the south. The island is not in telegraphic communication with the outer world, and even postal communication is so slow and fitful that letters take six weeks to get to England, and sometimes the answers are longer on the way. As Mr. Harburton points out, the island might be occupied for weeks or months by a Power contemplating hostilities, without any one in England being aware of the fact. If garrisoned, the natural strength of the island and its capability of supplying food for a garrison would render its recapture by siege or blockade a very doubtful undertaking. The population is diminishing, and if the island is to be utilised, the Home Government must, in the writer's opinion, take upon itself the cost of governing and defending it. If once captured and in the occupation of five thousand men, Mr. Harburton is of opinion that it would become a scourge and menace to our navy and our commerce; "Napoleon would be avenged, a ghostly chuckle would be heard at Longwood." Now that this potentiality has been pointed out to our rivals, actual and prospective, it will behove the Government to forestall them and occupy St. Helena, so that our hold on the island may not become as shadowy as that which we deride the Portuguese for seeking to restore in Zambesia.

IT is stated that sixteen passengers on board the mail steamer Sutlej, which arrived in harbour yesterday evening, were victims of the influenza prevailing in divers parts of Europe. It is to be hoped that the Indian sun will prove too powerful for the influenza, and that the malady will not spread in Bombay or throughout the country.

IT may be taken as an indication that the strained relations between the British Government and Portugal have been improved, that orders for the shipment of coals from Bombay to Zanzibar which had been issued by the Naval authorities have been countermanded.

THE annual *soiree* of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit will be held on the 8th proximo.

THE sacerdotal authorities among the Mahomedans of Bombay and Poona have passed and proclaimed a stern edict against the drama generally. No Mahomedan is at liberty to attend a dramatic performance in future. For the first transgression he is to pay to the *jamat* a fine of five rupees, and for the second a fine of ten rupees; but for the third transgression he is to be turned out of the *jamat*, and denied the rites of Mahomedan burial. No Mahomedans are to follow the funeral of the offender to the burial-ground. Meetings of the different *jamats* have been held in their respective mosques, at which resolutions prescribing the above-mentioned penalties, have been passed, and upwards of a lakh of Mahomedans have already expressed their submission to those terms. The result is that the managers of the native theatres in Bombay find their occupation nearly gone. The majority of the audiences consisted of Mahomedans, who are now conspicuous by their absence. The edict appears to have had a deterrent effect, especially because members of some of the *jamats* post themselves at the entrances to the theatres on the night of performances therein, to make a note of any Mahomedan who might go in incontravention of the edict. The reason that is given for the passing of the edict is that news had been received in India, as we stated a few days ago, that at a certain dramatic performance in Paris, an impersonation of the prophet Mahomed was presented, in violation of the dogma of Islamism that to produce or present a picture, likeness, or representation of or concerning the prophet, is an unpardonable sin. The fault, real or imaginary, of the Parisian dramatists seems, at any rate, to have a very wide-reaching effect in the general edict against attendance at any of the dramatic performances in this country.

THE *Morning Post* offers a little advice that people may be prepared should the influenza trouble travel to India. It is now generally conceded by the French physicians that the after effects of *la grippe*, influenza, or dengue, leaves the lungs and bronchial tubes in such a prostrate condition as to make the patient very much predisposed to bronchitis or inflammation of the lungs. When the first symptoms appear, such as headache and rheumatic pains in the joints, a three-hours' "sweat" in a Turkish bath or elsewhere, will very often throw the malady out of the system, and nip it in the bud.

THE total quantity of articles imported into Berar during the quarter ending September 30th 1889, has been returned at 431,038 maunds against 534,036 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, showing a decrease of 102,998 maunds. A decrease is also noticeable in the export trade, which amounted to 220,146 maunds as against 299,186 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1888.

MR. H. Caine is at present carrying on his experiments in connection with the cultivation and curing of tobacco at Vedasandur, in the Dindigul Taluk. The Collector of Tinnevelly has asked all tobacco growers in the district to inspect the experiments during the progress, and to apply to Mr. Caine for any information they may desire to obtain regarding the systems and processes adopted by him.

LALA ANUP SINGH, Contractor, has instituted a civil suit against the Secretary of State for India for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 29,913-1-0 alleged to be due for stores supplied during the last Kabul War.

WITH regard to the recent little affair on the Hazara border in which a Hindu and some mules were carried off by members of the Kohistani tribe, but subsequently restored, it was decided by Government that a fine was not required, and that it would be sufficient on the present occasion to warn the tribe concerned.

THE *World* hears from Rome that Lord Dufferin greatly distinguished himself during a recent run with the foxhounds. The meet, the second of the season, was near the Porto Salara, and a capital run followed. The same gossip says Lord and Lady Dufferin are much pleased with the decorations of the Roman Embassy, which has been done up by Miss Crommelin, in whose artistic *atelier* at 12 Buckingham Palace Road many confabulations were held upon the subject, as both Ambassador and Ambassadress took the keenest interest in all details, as did the Duchess of Leinster, who constantly added her counsel in considerations for or against the ideas suggested.

THE *Englishman* hears from home that it is now quite decided that Sir Frederick Roberts will receive

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

PORTUGAL SUBMITS UNDER PROTEST.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH LEGATION.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Lord Salisbury's Ultimatum to Portugal demanded the withdrawal of all Portuguese soldiers and civilian officers from the disputed territory in Nyassaland.

Portugal dallying as to her reply, Mr. Petre, C.B., the British Minister at Lisbon, threatened to leave if he received no definite answer.

Portugal thereupon submitted under protest.

On Sunday, the British Legation at Lisbon was attacked by a Portuguese mob.

EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The London edition of the *New York Herald*, this morning, says it is absolutely certain the Salisbury Ministry has decided to dissolve Parliament directly after the consideration of the Budget, or if any serious opposition arise during the debate thereon.

DEATH OF MRS. FITZGEORGE.

The death is announced of Mrs. Fitzgeorge, the morganatic wife of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

AMERICAN NEWS-MAKING.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The *New York Herald* gives currency to a fabricated account of a blizzard, which it reports to have occurred on the west coast of America, doing great damage to property and killing four persons in St. Louis.

The whole story is ascertained to be untrue.

THE INFLUENZA.

The epidemic is abating rapidly. Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, are both suffering from influenza.

KING ALFONSO.

MADRID, JAN. 13.

King Alfonso is recovering speedily. All danger is pronounced to be past.

LORD HARTINGTON RECOVERING.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Lord Hartington is reported to be progressing favorably towards recovery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PORTUGUESE SUBMISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

News from Lisbon, which has since been confirmed, states that Portugal yielded to Great Britain in consequence of an Ultimatum having been presented by Mr. Glynn Petre, British Minister, on Saturday evening, demanding a reply to Lord Salisbury's Note within twenty-four hours.

RESERVING HER RIGHTS IN NYASSALAND.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Portugal, in her reply to Lord Salisbury's Ultimatum declares she yields to the strong pressure brought to bear on her by a superior power while at the same time reserving her rights in the debated territory.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE MOB.

LISBON, JAN. 13.

Excited crowds thronged the streets here yesterday evening expressing strong disapproval of action of Government in the Nyassaland Question.

BRITISH EMBASSY ATTACKED.

The windows of the Cabinet Ministers were smashed as also those of the British Consulate, where the mob also tore down the British Consulate escutcheon.

CLAMOURING FOR THE OVERTHROW OF CABINET.

Much excitement prevails and the people are clamouring for the overthrow of the present Cabinet.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANI OF DHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 13.

The Maharani of Dhar died the day before yesterday. Her loss is greatly deplored by the people, with whom she was exceedingly popular.

THE B. B. AND C. I. VOLUNTEER CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, JAN. 13.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Camp opened here yesterday, and promises to be as great a success as in previous years.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 13.

Mail steamer Ganges, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	**4½d.**
The Manchester Market was firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	**5-3½**
8½ „ „	**6-6**
40s Mule Twist	**9½**
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	**1s. 4½d.**
2½ per cent. Consols for account	**97¼**
3 per cent. French Rentes	**87½**
4 per cent. Rupee paper	**69**
4½ per cent. „	**72**
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	**107¼**
Bar Silver	**44½d. per oz.**

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 12.

10 p.m.	73·4

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	76·0
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	82·3

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE most ordinary topic of conversation in the British Isles just now is the so-called Russian epidemic of influenza—not a very lively subject for Christmastide. I say so-called epidemic, for some persons are sceptical enough to say that there is no "wave of influenza" at all, except in the imagination of Continental journalists and representatives of foreign newspapers hard up for "copy." Whatever be the cause, as I myself unfortunately can testify from personal experience, there is an unusual amount of sickness from feverish colds in our midst. If you take up a Paris journal, you may expect to find the leading contributor apologizing for the imperfections of his contributions on the ground that he is laid up with that dreadful *mal russe*. We have not yet come to that here, but we may do so before the year is out. Within the past forty-eight hours several London pressmen of my acquaintance, including the assistant editor of one important journal, the chief sub-editor of another, and the theatrical critic of a third, have been obliged to take to their beds. However, influenza is not entirely without its compensations. My friend the theatrical critic was spared the mortification of having to sit through one of the two interminable pantomimes with which the West-End has been inflicted this year. It is some time since we had a Christmas performance at her Majesty's, and though some playgoers would rather a more refined form of entertainment had been chosen for the "premier theatre" there is a general hope that the bold enterprise of Mr. Leslie's friends will be pecuniarily successful. As the *deus ex machina* of the Drury Lane show is Mr. Augustus Harris, that of the Haymarket spectacle is his brother, Mr. Charles Harris. From the scenic and spectacular points of view, both pantomimes are worthy of their manager.

Some excitement was caused in the clubs on Christmas Eve by the appearance in an evening paper—not this time the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but its rival the *St. James's*, of the following announcement:—"We understand that Captain Holford, who accompanied Prince Albert Victor to India as Equerry, is no longer in attendance on his Royal Highness." As the *St. James's* is generally careful about the facts it prints respecting great people, and remembering the scandalous stories still being circulated, the news was generally accepted as true, and there was a good deal of head-shaking and moralising. Next morning, however, to the great relief of all respectable persons, the report regarding Captain Holford was officially described as absolutely unfounded and unwarrantable. "Captain Holford" it was added, "is still in attendance on his Royal Highness, and the Prince of Wales trusts he may long continue to remain so." This afternoon the *St. James's* mildly expresses regret for having given currency to the false report. But this is not the only *dementi* from Marlborough House that has been issued this week. Some time ago it was rumoured—Mr. Labouchere started the rumour I believe—that Prince Albert Victor's tour in the East was to be prolonged. I took steps to ascertain whether there was any truth in the report, and as your readers may remember, received permission to give it an unqualified contradiction. When just over a week ago some London correspondents of country journals, including Mr. Lucy, and also one or two Society papers, intimated that his Royal Highness had been or was about to be recalled by the Prince of Wales, I treated the rumour as a mere *canard*. On Saturday morning the following paragraph was prominently printed in all the daily organs of the Press:—"We are requested to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the report which has appeared in certain newspapers to the effect that Prince Albert Victor will return from India at an earlier date than was originally settled. When the programme in connection with his Royal Highness's visit was arranged nearly a year ago, it was decided that he should remain in India until the end of March, and there is no intention whatever of shortening the period of his Indian tour."

After this it is to be hoped that the busybodies and gossips who have been so free with many distinguished names will have the decency to hold their tongues. Some critics of the Government are inclined to blame them more than the authors and purveyors of the disgraceful slanders referred to. Putting aside as, to say the least, unproven Mr. Labouchere's charges against highly placed personages, of having connived at the escape of certain offenders, it is not clear how the Government could have prevented these rumours. The prosecution arising out of Lord Arthur Somerset's flight, now awaiting investigation at Bow Street, may not have been purposely delayed, and it is impossible to believe that the Home Office is in possession, of information that would justify the arrest of men now walking about the streets of London. Mr. Matthews, with all his capacity for blundering, has not hitherto been considered exactly an imbecile, although so far as Mr. Newton and his co-defendants are concerned, there may be a complete answer to the charge. It is anticipated that Inspector Abberline will give some important evidence. Indeed, it is predicted that under cross-examination "many disclosures will be made which hitherto the Government has done its utmost to prevent." Surprise has been expressed in some quarters that Lord Euston, considering the nature of the allegations he has come forward to refute, should have been willing to postpone the trial of Mr. Parke until the next sessions; but the prosecutor could not very well dictate to his counsel, and, moreover, the case is only put off for a month. Some of the papers are calling for the institution of proceedings against the solicitor, whoever he may have been, who went over to Brussels to provide Hammond with money with which to abscond to America. It is said that the solicitor in question parted with £800, not it may be supposed out of his own pocket.

It was perhaps to be expected that England's quarrel with Portugal should excite more ill feeling in Lisbon than it has done in London, but one could hardly have supposed that people here would take matters quite so quietly as they do. There is one body of Englishmen, however, who have risen to the occasion—I refer to the International Arbitration League, or whatever it is called, who are fussily advising the Portuguese to agree to refer the dispute to arbitration. "Let Messieurs the English commence," may possibly be their reply. There is some vague talk about mediation, but the general opinion at the present moment is that Lord Salisbury will not favour this mode of settling the difficulty. The despatch of the Cape Squadron to Delagoa Bay is accepted as an earnest that the Prime Minister of England does not mean to retire from any of his demands, and there is a widespread hope that Portugal will see the wisdom of abandoning her present position before it is too late. She has quite enough to do at home, by all accounts, without hampering herself with distant possessions that she cannot, and does not wish to rule.

Although the threats of the Lisbon Republicans to follow the example of the Brazilians and overthrow the House of Braganza, have not yet come to anything, it would be rash to conclude that all danger is over. It is not only Portugal that has been affected by the downfall of Don Pedro. Even so unlikely a person as the editor of the *Spectator*, seems to be under the influence of recent events, if we may judge from his assertions that the mass of Englishmen in their hearts think republican institutions excellent things for Teutons of both branches and for Swiss. Theoretically that may be the case, but the number of Englishmen who openly declare the opinion that we should be any better off by substituting a president for the sovereign is small. In America as we know, everything is perfect, and it is not unnatural that our friends there, should look forward to the day when the institutions of the United States will be copied by the slow-going countries of Europe. Senator Ingalls, the other day, expatiated on the spread of republicanism. The tendency towards that form of government in Germany is, he declares, unmistakeable, which is probably true as many authorities say the same thing; but it is a far cry from that to the establishment of the United States of England. The United States of England, if by that is meant England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales while Greater Britain exists. A dead-set is being made in certain quarters against the new authorities at Rio de Janeiro. It is noticeable that while the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*, under the influence of the ex-Emperor's monarchical friends in that capital, loses no opportunity of putting forward anything that can possibly tell against the Provisional Government, the editor of the *Times* under the influence of, shall I say, the House of Rothschild, as systematically defends Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca and his colleagues.

If we are to copy American institutions, it is to be hoped that we shall be mercifully spared those particular ones about which Colonel Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labour at Washington, has been enlightening us. English public opinion does not agree with Mr. Gladstone and others who would abolish divorce, but it does not want to see the facilities for dissolving the marriage tie, made to correspond with those obtaining in the United States of America. Some of the reasons given for granting divorce in the Western Republic are almost incredible. In one case it was thought a sufficient ground for a decree that the husband "did not wash himself, thereby inflicting on the plaintiff great mental anguish." The allegation against another unfortunate man was that he "does not come home until 10 o'clock at night, and when he does return, he keeps the plaintiff awake talking. He also keeps a saloon which sorely grieves her mind." The crime of another poor man was that he "fancies himself a spiritualistic medium, and declares that he cannot develop fast enough while living with her which"—she must be a very susceptible person—"causes her great mental anguish." One woman obtained a divorce because her husband threw into the fire "a little curly dog that was her only companion." Proceedings were taken against a man by his wife because as she alleged, he "would never cut his toe nails, and I was scratched very severely every night especially, as he was very restless." I might occupy a column with similar cases, but I will conclude with the following which shows that all the fastidiousness is not on the side of the wives. A man obtained a divorce "because his wife violently upbraided him, saying you are no man at all."

Churchmen of all schools of thought have been greatly distressed by the death of Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham. It will not be easy in this generation to supply his place. The late prelate was, as any of your readers who were at Cambridge in his time will admit, a decidedly plain looking man. He himself was not unconscious of his far from attractive appearance, if the following story told by Lord Grimthorpe is true. Dr. Lightfoot, Lord Grimthorpe tells us, is reported to have said of himself when many people thought he would be Archbishop of Canterbury that he was "too ugly a fellow for that." Lord Grimthorpe adds: "When somebody after a consecration in York Minster was remarking on his peculiar appearance, I answered: Yes, but the moment he opens his mouth (to read the Gospel) everybody can hear he is a great man." Liberals as well as Conservatives deplore the death of Mr. A. M. Kavanagh, who at one time was a very notable figure in the House of Commons. He had the great misfortune to be born without arms or legs, and used to be carried to his seat in the house on the back of an attendant. His courage in face of deprivations that would have crushed the spirit of most men was no less conspicuous than his ability, and few Irishmen, however extreme their views, will have heard of his death without regret. Literary circles are mourning the passing away of a man who in his day, made some stir in the world. Dr. Charles Mackay, best known to fame as the author of those stirring and spirited lines "Cheer, boys, cheer."

Lord Harris is spending the Christmas holidays at Brighton. At a representative meeting of Kentish men, recently held in London, it was unanimously decided to entertain your future Governor at a banquet, previous to his departure for Bombay, and to present him with an address. By the way if you reproduced the report from the local papers of a speech made by Lord Harris at an agricultural dinner in Canterbury, your readers will have noticed a reference to the "Madras" plough. This was a reporter's or printer's mistake. Lord Harris spoke of the Mahratta plough, about which Sir George Birdwood discussed so pleasantly and learnedly in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* some months ago.

The *Contemporary Review* for January will contain an article by "A Bengal Magistrate" contrasting certain things in Ireland and in India, much to the disadvantage of the former.

THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE committee in charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming flower show at the Victoria Gardens on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, met on Saturday.

A letter announcing Dr. Kirtikar's resignation of the office of joint honorary secretary, on account of absence from Bombay, was read, and after some discussion his resignation was accepted, Mr. Carstensen to continue as sole honorary secretary.

The revised programme and rules were discussed, and it was finally resolved that a prospectus be published and circulated in English, Guzerati, Mahratti, and Urdu. The following were the rules annexed to the prospectus:—

(1.) All exhibits must be the *bona-fide* property of the exhibitors. (2.) Public gardens and institutions are cordially invited to add to the attractions of the show by sending exhibits; but in order to encourage private enterprise, the committee desire it to be understood that no such exhibits will be eligible for competition. (3.) The committee will devote all reasonable care and attention to exhibits while in their charge, but undertake no responsibility for any loss or damage however caused. Exhibits must be sent to, and removed from, the Gardens at the risk and expense of exhibitors. (4.) The committee will render the exhibitors any assistance that may be required—in the way of labelling and naming of plants, and the arrangements of the exhibits. (5.) Intimation of desire to exhibit, containing the description and number of objects, and an approximate statement of space required, should be forwarded to the honorary secretary on or before the 15th February, 1890, but the committee will hold themselves free to receive exhibits of special value, of which no intimation may have been received. (6.) The charge undertaken by the committee must be understood to commence on receiving exhibits at the gardens, and to terminate at noon of the third day, after the close of the show. (7.) The committee reserve the right to refuse any exhibits. (8.) Exhibitors of cut flowers and table decorations are requested to furnish their own vases, tables, dishes, &c. (9.) Prizes will be offered to exhibitors according to the means at the disposal of the committee. Further information on this subject will be given hereafter as early a date as possible. The classified list is thus headed:—Class 1—General Collections of Plants; 2—Foliage Plants; 3—Palms, Cycads, Pandanus, &c.; 4—Ferns, &c.; 5—Coniferal; 6—Trees and Shrubs; 7—Flowering Plants; 8—Orchids; 9—Creepers or Climbing-plants; 10—Hanging Plants in Baskets, &c.; 11—Bedding and Edging Plants; 12—Annuals in Pots; 13—Cut Flowers; 14—Dinner Table Decorations; 15—Vegetables; 16—Fruits; 17—Seeds; 18—Herbaria; 19—Literature on Botany, &c.; 20—Art comprising Pictures and Photography of Indian Flowers and Designs for Gardens and Flower-beds; 21—Industry relating to Horticulture.

The honorary secretary was next requested to apply to the Municipal Commissioner for an advance, to meet cost of printing, stationery, and contingencies, and also authorized to engage any staff he would find necessary to assist him in his work.

REFERENCE is made by "Atlas" to the case of Colonel Sir Owen Burne, some contending that he ought not to have been promoted a major-general, because years ago he virtually abandoned a military for a civil career at the India Office. The question was fully gone into by the military authorities, and it was decided, after careful consideration, that to have passed over Sir Owen would have been an act of the greatest injustice, indeed it would not have been actually illegal, in view of the distinct terms of the Royal warrant. Sir Owen Burne was the senior colonel when Major-General Fitzroy retired, and the warrant lays down that every second step shall be given to seniority. As the previous one went by selection there was nothing for it but for General Fitzroy's vacancy to be filled by Colonel Burne. There has been no injustice to anybody. There would have been great injustice done had Sir Owen Burne been denied his rights, which were guaranteed to him by Royal warrant."

THE NEW RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning at 8 o'clock H. E. Lord Reay, accompanied by Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C., arrived at the Marine Lines Estate to visit and examine the new streets and sites marked out on the ground. The Hon. Sir Raymond West, the Hon. Sir F. Forbes Adam, Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. Little, C.E., Mr. J. Adams, C.E., Mr. Grattan Geary, the President of the Corporation, and others interested in the improvements contemplated were present. The fine site on Church Gate Street, west of the General Post Office, is reserved for public buildings. It is understood that the space has already been applied for by one of the banks, for the erection of offices which will probably cost seven or eight lakhs. Further to the west, the ground between the Marine Line and the Queen's Road, is reserved for the B. B. and C. I. Railway offices. The remainder of the ground between the Esplanade Road and the Queen's Road to Marine Street and the Scotch burial-ground is divided at intervals of about three hundred feet by sixty feet roads, and these spaces are divided by twenty feet roads. From east to west along each side of each sixty feet road are five building sites, of which three are on the east of the Marine Line. There are seventy-seven of these plots. The plan recommended by the Extension Committee provided sites for one hundred and forty-one residences. But the plots were found to be too small to provide sufficient space for a large bungalow with suitable out-offices. The necessity of providing sufficient funds to pay for the removal of the military lines to Colaba, and reclaiming from the sea new sites for the accommodation of the Military, induced the Extension Committee to multiply the number of plots even at the risk of unduly curtailing the size of the compounds. But it has been found that the land to be acquired by the removal of the military lines which was estimated to realize fifteen rupees per square yard, is worth in the market at present rates thirty-five rupees, so that the sale of the land will give seven lakhs more than was formerly calculated upon. Hence it has been found possible to limit the number of sites, and give more ground for each holding. About half the number will be reserved for officers' quarters and for Government servants. The rest will be disposed of probably by public auction on building leases.

Upon examining the sites yesterday the advisability of eliminating the twenty feet road bisecting each of the double plots between the sixty feet lateral roads, was considered, and it will probably be decided to throw the space into the gardens so as to give greater privacy to the bungalows. The divisions between the gardens will probably be made by posts and rails. The proposal of the Extension Committee was that the bungalows should consist of ground floor with first and second floors above. The advantage of securing greater accommodation by not drawing a hard and fast line in this matter cannot be overlooked. It will probably be found expedient to permit the houses on the eastward, along the Esplanade Road, to be built when desired with third stories, while the houses between them and the wind restricted to two stories, though even in regard to them by judiciously echeloning perhaps ten or twelve three-storied houses on the line of the prevailing winds the value of certain plots for building purposes might be judiciously enhanced without cutting off the air from other buildings.

Another variation from the plans sketched out was suggested by the Governor. Building sites are provided on the side of the estate facing the Queen's Statue. Obviously it would be better to have a wide street running due westward from the Statue with its marble canopy, so as to bring that architectural feature into view on that side. No difficulty will be found in carrying out this suggestion. All that will be required is to bring one of the adjacent sixty feet streets into a line with the Statue. A further suggestion has been made. Why not take advantage of the present opportunity to bring the Queen's Statue into full architectural prominence by making it the centre of a grand Carrefour? The shabby little garden, encumbered by ugly and useless trees which occupies and spoils the fine space between the north front of the Telegraph Offices and the back of the Statue should be cleared away. Then the Flora Fountain can be seen from the Statue, and conversely the handsome marble canopy will be seen to advantage from the Fountain. From the Statue a sixty feet roadway, carried across the Marine Line Estate to the junction of Marine Street with the Queen's Road, would give a splendid perspective, which might be called the Queen's Avenue. This Avenue would shorten the distance between the Fort and Malabar Hill, and give better frontages than the proposed Marine Line, which it would supersede for half its length, and the sweep on to another open space at the junction with the Queen's Road. The part of the Queen's Road from that point southward as far as Church Gate Street could be dispensed with, if the plots near be deemed desirable, and the compensations of the new residences carried westward to the railway. The Queen's Avenue would be the shortest line to and from the Fort for residents of Malabar Hill. It is true that one or two of the plots near the north-east end of the proposed Avenue would be interfered with, but again inconvenience must be set the additional sites obtainable by dispensing with the southern half of the Marine Line. In place of an attractive thoroughfare, beginning in Church Gate Street, and ending at the Scotch cemetery, the Queen's Avenue going northwest from the Queen's Statue would abridge the distance, and give a magnificent vista from the Statue, with Malabar Hill cutting the horizon.

THE NEW EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.

AFTER the inspection of the Marine Line sites, his Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen present accompanied Mr. Little and Mr. J. Adams to the works in progress for the construction of the new St. George's Hospital. The foundations and the plinth are nearly completed, and are of great solidity. The foundations for the most part rest on rock rising nearly to the surface, but in places the rock gives place to soft ground which has to be excavated for a depth of ten feet and more It is not intended, therefore, to carry the walls higher than the spring of the larger arches before the monsoon, so as to give time for settlement before putting heavy weight on the foundations.

The Sisters and Nurses' Quarters are nearly finished, and it is hoped will be completed and ready for occupation before the monsoon. His Excellency expressed himself satisfied with the progress made both with the quarters and the men's wing.

MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTION.

YESTERDAY a Municipal ratepayers' election was called at the Dadur Ward Office, commencing at 9 a.m., to fill up the vacancy made by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who retired from his seat in the F Ward, Parell. The polling officer appointed by the Municipal Commissioner was Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality. He was assisted by Mr. B. S. Oyaji, head clerk in the Assessor's Office of the Municipality, Sanker Bhikaji, clerk in the Registration Office, and Erackshaw Manockshaw Talyarkhan, departmental clerk to the Municipal Commissioner. There were supposed to be three candidates on the field for the vacant seat—Mr. Ellappa Ballram, Dr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, and Dr. Ardaser Dadabhoy Mody; but Dr. Mody retired from the field. From 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. the polling was very brisk. Several votes were received on behalf of Mr. Ellappa Ballaram and Dr. Shroff, Mr. Ballaram keeping the lead throughout. The voting then slackened up to 4 p. m., when other voters appeared on the scene and presented their votes to the polling officer on behalf of both candidates. At 5 p.m. Mr. Ballaram had secured 74 votes in his favour, and Dr. Shroff 56. At 6 p. m., the closing hour, it was declared that Mr. Ballaram had obtained 75 votes, and Dr. Shroff 63, of which eight, in favour of Mr. Ballaram, and two in favour of Dr. Shroff, were considered as challenged. However, taking the challenged votes into consideration, Mr. Ballaram still keeps the lead of the greater number of votes obtained from the ratepayers of the ward to declare him as elected for the seat in the Corporation of the said ward. The result of the election will be declared by the Municipal Commissioner in a day or two.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 7.

CRICKET has flourished for many years in Kolhapur. The local Infantry Corps and the Rajaram College can bring very fair elevens into the field, and so the stimulus of interesting matches is provided. The European gentlemen of the station, headed by the Political Agent, Colonel Wodehous, C.I.E., take an active part in the games, and show the rising generation how to play. In the Christmas holiday week an exciting match was played between the Military and Civil, which was won by the former who had substantial help from a visitor, Lieutenant Fox, of the Somerset L. I., while the Civil side felt the loss of the two best College bowlers, Punditrao and Patwardhan. Principal Candy proved a pillar to his side in their first innings. Mr. Fox made some splendid hits. The score was as follows:—

CIVIL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Ruttonjee Bala b Wodehouse	1	c Abdul b Mohidin	0
B Shirgaokar b Wodehouse	3	c Mane b Wodehouse	7
Rev H F Lord b Mohidin	8	b Wodehouse	2
Shannon c Fox b Wodehouse	0	c Sakharam b Fox	26
Deshpande b Mohidin	0	c Sheikh Lal b Wodehouse	0
Candy, b Wodehouse	33	b Wodehouse	5
B Gaikwad b Mohidin	3	b Mohidin	1
S Shirgaokar run out	11	c Sheikh Lal b Fox	3
Tambe b Wodehouse	2	b Wodehouse	22
Padhye, b Sakharam	0	c Sheikh Lal b Wodehouse	3
R Shirgaokar not out	4	not out	1
Extras	2	Extras	0
Total	72	Total	70

MILITARY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Sabedar Sheikh Lal b Lord	0	b Tambe	5
Fox c Deshpande b Tambe	22	b Lord	44
Rajan Jadow c Deshpande b Lord	5	b Lord	0
Wodehouse c Lord b Tambe	14	c Tambe b Lord	3
Mohidin b Lord	0	b Lord	1
Abdul Karim run out	0	b Tambe	6
Sakharam c and b Tambe	3	not out	9
Krishna Parte b Tambe	0	not out	6
Rama Raut b Lord	3	b Tambe	14
Krishna Mane b Lord	0	did not bat	
Mukunda not out	2		
Extras	5	Extras	2
Total	54	Total	90

The cricket of the local school-boys ought to improve rapidly, for I hear that the State authorities have decided to lay out a good playing field not far from the College. This is what Principal Candy has been asking for during several years. The Kolhapur State Railway, to connect this city with the S. M. Railway line at Miraj, is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The work all along the twenty-nine miles were inspected lately by the Deputy Consulting Engineer from Bombay, and the progress made reflects great credit on the able Executive Engineer of the Kolhapur State, Mr. R. J. Shannon, B.A., C.E., of Trinity College, Dublin. The first sod was turned by H. H. the Maharaja on the 3rd of May, 1888. As the monsoon was so near at hand, the works could not be regularly taken in hand till near the close of that year. Now, however, the whole of the banks and cuttings are completed. All the material in the shape of rails, sleepers, and girders have been received from England, and "linking up" has commenced at both ends. The completion of the line, however, will take some time yet, as two formidable rivers have to be bridged—the Krishna at Oodgaum, and the Panchganga at Rajpuree. The river Krishna requires two bridges, one called the Lee-Warner, after the present Secretary to Government, consisting of 14 spans of 60 feet over the main stream, and a second (10 spans of 60 feet) over a nullah up, which runs the spill of the river when in flood. The Panchganga Bridge will have 10 spans of 60 feet. In spite of delay caused by untimely floods good progress has been made with these bridges, and also with the stations. The Kolhapur terminus is of a somewhat ornamental design, so as to be in keeping with the handsome public buildings for which Kolhapur city is famous. The whole cost of construction of the railway will be probably about 19 lakhs.

On Saturday last a public meeting was held in the College Hall by the friends and admirers of the late Messrs. Kunte and Wakharkar. Both these gentlemen were head-masters of the local High School; and both died during the past year. Principal Candy was voted to the chair, at the meeting was addressed by the following Native Rajaramians, Rao Bahadur B. W. Joshi, Chief Judge; Rao Saheb V.B. Gokhale, Assistant Judge; Dr. V. G. Apte, Assistant Darbar Surgeon. The Rao Saheb D. S. Gholkar, Sadar Amin. Secretaries meeting appointed a committee and accounts of to raise subscriptions for placing the portraits of the College Messrs. Kunte and Wakharkar in the College Hall, and founding an annual prize for the College students.

Preparations are making for the annual pleasant gathering at the Chinchni Agricultural Show, which begins on Febry 5 6, and to which invitations have been sent out by the Diwan on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja.

ENTERTAINMENT AT IGATPURI.

THE annual entertainment and distribution of prizes of St. Joseph's School and the Convent took place here on Friday, the 10th instant, and was a decided success. The following was the programme:—

"I am an Igatpuri Boy," Chorus	St. J.'s Boys.
"The Artist and his Dog,"	Recitation.
Violin Duet	Vieyra W. D. DeCosta R. Mendonca.

THE GENEROUS BROTHER,
A little drama in one act.
Dramatis Personæ.

Godfrey	The son of a poor carpenter ... Misquita Ph.
Bertram	His father ... De Lima G.
Mr Mantel	The Doctor ... Nygam A.
Convent School.	
Lucrezia Borgia	Trio ... Mrs. Wright and E. Alcock.

HANDY ANDY.

Little Mistakes	School Girls.
Rondo	Duet ... The Misses Alcock.
A Fact	Recitation ... Miss Wright.
Ruth and her Dolly	Recitation. Miss Foster.
Trio by Mozart	Mrs. Wright and E. Alcock.
Songs and Recitation	The Little Ones.
Little Pets	Duet ... The Misses Wright.

Report.
Distribution of Prizes.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The boys who took part in the entertainment did remarkably well, they having been trained under the able management of Father Durach. The girls, of course, did even better, having been tutored by the Sisters of the Convent. There was a large gathering of people, in the enclosure, at the side of the Roman Catholic Chapel, where the "tamasha" took place. The entertainment was opened by the St. Joseph's choir singing "I am an Igatpuri Boy." The violin duet by the three lads, Vieyra, DeCosta, and Mendonca, was well appreciated. The little drama was acted as satisfactorily as could possibly be expected, considering the difficulty attendant on putting on the boards such pieces with only juvenile performers. Lucrezia Borgia (trio) was well rendered by Misses Wright and E. Alcock. In the second part of the programme "Handy Andy's Little Mistakes," by the school-girls was really the feature of the evening, the little lady who took the prominent character, being eminently adapted to it. Miss Mansfield was also very good. "Rondo" which followed, was well played. The two recitations which stood next on the programme, were very well received, especially the latter. The trio by the Misses Wright and E. Alcock was really good. It is, perhaps, needless to say that they were instructed by the Sisters of the Convent. The songs and recitations by the little ones were also very nicely rendered. In the latter Miss Coles looked like a little fairy. The concluding item on the programme, the "Little Pets," added to the success of the evening.

In the report on both schools, read by Father Durach, it was remarked that during the year there had been great irregularity in the attendance of the children. This, it was observed, could only be attributed to the want of interest on the part of the parents of some of the children. The distribution of prizes then followed, and brought to a close a very pleasant evening's amusement.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, Mr. Grattan Geary presiding. The following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, and Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah B. Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dossabhai Framji, C.S.I., Ekanath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Reginald Gilbert, Hasambhai Visram, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Manekji Bohramji Dadabhai, and Meherjibhai Rustamji Sama; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanoji Byramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rustamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotamdas, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the amount of Rs. 143,750, which was shown as receipts for liquor licenses should be adopted. The proposition was carried. Rs. 1,05,300 receipts for tobacco duty was also passed. Rs. 5,11,600 was proposed as the halalkhore tax.

The President said that an agitation was being founded on the allegation that the cess was levied on buildings used only as offices and where no one lived. It might be as well to know the principle upon which this tax was levied.

The Commissioner said he was not in a position to make any statement on the subject at the moment. All he could say was that he had gone through the matter very carefully with the solicitors, and they had done all they could to alleviate the hardships of the tax.

The amount budgetted for was then adopted, as were also Rs. 10,81,100 from water tax, Rs. 3,33,000 for market receipts, Rs. 7,000 from public gardens, Rs. 35,200 from tramway rent, Rs. 8,000 from miscellaneous fines, Rs. 73,600 for miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 45,700 for miscellaneous fees, Rs. 4,000 from miscellaneous savings, Rs. 13,500 as contribution from Municipal servants towards Pension Fund. On the proposal of Rs. 1,49,000 as recoveries for work done in the Municipal workshops, Mr. Wacha said that the present arrangement of these receipts was misleading. It was by these methods that the Municipal receipts seemed to be growing.

The Municipal Commissioner thought it was desirable to let the members know how much the workshops cost, as well as what they earned. This used not to be done before.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Blaney then proposed that Rs. 8,000 as interest on the Municipal Building Fund investments be adopted. The resolution was carried, as was the total of the receipts of Rs. 60,47,300.

In introducing the expenditure sheet Dr. Blaney said that before passing it the members should go carefully through the details, or they might not understand it. He said the items for increase to salaries had been sent on to the Corporation, as they came from the Commissioner, and it was for them to say whether they should be passed. He said he would take them one by one.

Mr. Javerilal said that this matter had not received the proper amount of consideration at the hands of the Standing Committee. It had taken the Commissioner fifteen months to mature. It was not likely that the Committee could dispose of it in a couple of sittings. The reasons given for the increase of appointments was that the city had grown and the increased responsibility this expansion of the city had thrown upon the heads of departments. He admitted that the city had grown; but he would call their attention to the fact that the Corporation had always shown itself ready to meet the demands of the Municipal Commissioner at every budget time, and they would find that every department had received an enormous increase. It had occurred since 1888 to induce the Commissioner to come forward and claim such a large increase as Rs. 1,50,000? He did not object to increases in the revenue earning departments; but he did not think that some of the other departments which had already got further increased. 50 per cent. and 107 per cent. than referred to a body. He thought the matter should be what was required. Let experts, who would say that the increase was enormous. The general feeling was that the municipality had got a great deal into debt, and he thought the Municipality of Bombay was at the end of its tether, as far as would soon exercise further loans was concerned. In its ability, but of a committee would not interfere. The appointment, as such items as were objected to with taken out and submitted to the committee, could be thought should consist of Messrs. Carroll, Wadia, Mehta, K. B. M. P. Murzban, D. E. Wacha, R. Daxbary, R. M. Sayani, and Drs. Kirtikar and Balchandra.

Dr. Balchandra seconded the motion.

Dr. Khory wished to know whether the amendment was in order.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said Mr. Javerilal had no other opportunity of bringing forward the motion.

The President ruled that it was not competent to any member to move an amendment which desired the Corporation to do that which it was not allowed to do by the Act, which in this particular case was the consideration of appointments under Rs. 200. That part of Mr. Javerilal

DINNER TO MR. FRAMJEE D. PETIT.

THE Gayan Ootejak Mandali (Native Philharmonic Society) gave a dinner, on Saturday evening last, at their premises in Grant Road, to Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, eldest son of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, to mark their recognition of his public services and benefactions generally, and his services to the Society in particular. The members, who had mustered strong for the occasion, for which special preparations had been made, welcomed Mr. Framjee with cheers as the guest of the evening. Having seen the want of a billiard-table on the premises of the Society, Mr. Framjee presented, a short time ago, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the managing committee for the purpose of providing one. A billiard-room has accordingly been provided, and the billiard-table having been set up in its place, the members requested Mr. Framjee to play the inaugural game with the president, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, on Saturday evening. It was commenced amidst the cheers of the members and a chorus of music by the *ustads* of the Society. At the dinner-table, to which an adjournment was made at the close of the game, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, the president, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, thanked him on behalf of the members. From an early age, he said, Mr. Framjee had by his beneficent acts earned a claim to the gratitude of the citizens. This was in consonance with the benevolence and generosity of the Petit family, the members of which contributed a large portion of their wealth for the promotion of the public welfare and for the alleviation of distress. They had, the president remarked, multiplied the industrial resources of the country by establishing mills; and they had entitled themselves to the gratitude of the country by establishing, or giving material aid for the establishment of, hospitals, dispensaries, libraries, a technical institute, an orphanage, a gymnastic institution, &c. During the time of Lord Reay, the stream of Parsee charity had flowed freely with contributions principally from the Petit family; and in those contributions the guest of the evening had a share. As a member of the Society, Mr. Framjee had shown a warm interest in extending its usefulness; and the members could not but feel grateful to him for what he had been doing for them. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, all the members standing up and singing in chorus the song, "For he is a jolly good fellow." Mr. Framjee made an appropriate reply, remarking that what he and the members of his family had done was only in discharge of a duty to their country and their countrymen. The company then adjourned to the hall, where a musical entertainment was provided by the *ustads* of the Society.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

THE hearing of the case known as the *Rast Goftar* defamation case, in which Mr. Framji C. Mehta, the editor and propietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charged Messrs. Kaikhosroo Nowroji Kabraji and Merwanji Fardunji Murzban, the editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation, was resumed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law for the defendant, Mr. Merwanji F. Marzban.

The Court opened with the continuation of the cross-examination of the complainant, Mr. Framji C. Mehta, by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Framji asked at once for the assistance of an interpreter; but Mr. Kirkpatrick could not understand how he, the editor of a newspaper, should require an interpreter. He had, too, been examined in English. Mr. Pherozshah, however, pointed out Mr. Framji's difficulty in understanding the points of the questions as put in English by the gentleman cross-examining him; and his Worship granted the request.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then going on with the cross-examination asked Mr. Framji if he had been reading up the history and character of the Gurgin since last day, which the witness very unconcernedly replied that he had not. He then went on to ex Gurgin, and then him on the character of the witness had read parts of the Shah Nama the character he considered read what parts of Gurgin's ed, to which the wi objectionable to be comparing and cowardly. replied Gurgin was un-

Mr. Kirkpatrick continu character called Rustum ?—said: Do you know a Would you object to be co he was a hero. Rustum was a hero, and I am pained to Rustum ?—to him. to be compared

That is not an answer to my questio object to be compared to Rustum ?—I am Would you How can I be compared to him ? t a hero.

You are only asked would you object to pared to him ?—No; I would not. om-

Do you remember any of the incidents of Rustu life ?—I remember one. He put to death his son.

Do you remember any more ?—There may be others.

Do you not remember if he told lies; that on one occasion he denied that he was Rustum ?—I do not remember now.

You do not remember that on the very occasion you mention, whether or not he denied that he was Rustum ?—I do not.

Look at the letters,—the second letter (shown letters published in *Rast Goftar*). What is the portion of that letter you consider defamatory ?—The whole is defamatory; but the last portion more so.

You are a Zoroastrian by religion, I believe?—I am.

And would you consider a Parsee who is hostile to the Zoroastrian religion hostile to the Parsee community ?—I would.

And if any one wrote that of you, would you consider it libel ?—It would be defamatory.

And if any one wrote of you that you took a side with the enemies of the Zoroastrian community would you consider it defamatory ?—Of course, I would.

Well now, we will refer to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* of October 31, 1886. You see an article the "*Rast Goftar's* flight from the field of discussion ?"—No, the translation is quite different. That is the English heading.

But you know very well there is a Gujarati heading too ?—But it has just the same meaning.

Will the interpreter translate it.

Interpreter: The flight of the *Rast Goftar* from the field of controversy.

The Witness: Well, both are the same.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: You consider that article defamatory ?—I wrote it because it was perfectly true.

But do you not consider it defamatory ?—I do not consider it so far as it was true. The *Rast Goftar* took that side.

After some further cross-examination of little importance, some little difficulty was found to be in the way of proceeding with the case, owing to some translations not being ready, and the case was adjourned till Monday, the 27th current, at noon.

MILITARY NEWS.

DURING the long field-day at Muridki, on Thursday one horse of the 3rd Dragoon Guards dropped down dead. This, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, will probably afford more criticism on General Luck, to the wiseacres of the English press.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	13	7	24	...	46
Suez	13	7	1	1	29

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 13th Jan. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	9
" Karrachee ...	...	14	...	2
" Madras...	...	15	...	1

A FRENCH Court has just sentenced a man to two years' imprisonment for killing his antagonist in a duel. He actually wrote to the widow of the man he had killed as follows:—"Accept my sincere regrets for the sad loss you have sustained in the death of your unfortunate husband, Louis Pierrotti, who fell in a duel with me on the 14th July, at half-past six o'clock in the morning, at Mazargues Fontaine d'Ivoire wood. And now I make you the following proposal:—"Belonging as I do, to a rich family, and having numerous friends highly placed in society, I shall, as soon as I am at liberty, start a subscription to assure your daughter a dowry when she reaches the age of 21."

FREEMASONRY IN POONA.

THE installation meeting of Lodge St. Andrew in the East, No. 343, S.C., was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Poona, on Saturday evening last, on which occasion Rt. Wor. Bro. William Fearn, P.M., was installed Wor. Master of the Lodge, the ceremony being performed in an impressive manner by Rt. Wor. Bro. C. D. Wise, Deputy Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, who came up from Bombay especially for the purpose. There were about forty brethren present, many of them being visitors and members of the sister lodges. A little after 7 p.m. the brethren went into the lodge-room, wherein, with doors closely tyled, the effective and grand ceremony was performed, and Bro. Fearn was placed in King Solomon's chair, with the congratulations of the brethren present. At about 8-30 p. m. the doors of the Lodge were thrown open and the brethren proceeded to the Banqueting Hall and sat down to an excellent supper. The toast of Sir Henry Morland, M. W. G. M., of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, was received most heartily, and the usual honours given. After the toast Rt. Wor. Bro. C. D. Wise, G. D. Secy., A. S F. I., rose and said that he thought he ought to inform the brethren of Lodge St. Andrew in the East how pleased the Grand Master would have been to be present, to respond to that toast, and how much Sir Henry Morland regretted his inability to visit the lodge on this occasion. He had looked forward to visiting not only Lodge St. Andrew, but also Lodge Barton and other lodge, in the Deccan. Circumstances, however, prevented his doing so. He (Bro. Wise) knew the interest the Grand Master took in all that concerned the lodges under his jurisdiction, and how anxious he was for their welfare. Bro. Wise went on to say that those brethren who were present at the function at the Grand Lodge on the 2nd December would remember the announcement made by the Grand Master as to the good understanding which had been arrived at between the higher grades of masonry under Scotland and England; and which had been brought about by the exertion of the Grand Master, and he felt sure it would gratify every member of St. Andrew to hear that the Supreme Council of the A and A. S Rite for Scotland had recognized those services by electing M. W. Bro. Sir Henry Morland an honorary member of that council, a very rare honour indeed. (Applause.) The Wor. Master appointed the following as his officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—W. Bro. D. Kambatta, Depy. master; Rt. Wor. Bro. F. Laville, substitute master; W. Bro. Warrener, senior warden; W. Bro. Parkhouse, junior warden; Rt. Wor. Bro. Pallonjee, treasurer (re-elected); Wor Bro. F. Laville, secy (re-elected); Bro. Greengrass, senior deacon; Bro. Saunders, junior deacon; Bro Waters, inner guard; and Bro. Ellis tyler.—*Deccan Herald.*

SEED CROP PROSPECTS.

THE first report on the prospects of the current season's wheat and linseed crops in the Central Provinces is as follows:—

The rainfall of September and the first half of October, upon the character of which the welfare of the cold weather crops so largely depends, was evenly distributed, and extremely favourable for sowing operations.

At the end of the third week of October rain fell in all districts, except Saugor and Hoshangabad. This fall was exceedingly heavy in Wardha, where 7½ inches were registered, and in the majority of districts it averaged from 1 to 2¼ inches; while in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur it was very light.

This fall, which was followed by light showers in the ensuing week, was generally beneficial, though in a few areas it necessitated the resowing of both wheat and linseed.

During November and up to the present time no rain has fallen. A light fall would be of benefit in Chhattisgarh and in fact everywhere to the young wheat crops in unembanked fields.

The prospects of both crops are at present encouraging, and no disquieting reports have been received. The seed seems to have germinated well, and the young plants are generally thriving. At the same time it is never safe to prognosticate too confidently at so early a stage, and the most that can be said is that the outlook so far is decidedly promising.

The present report being only based on general information, it is impossible as yet to say to what extent the decrease in the areas shown with these crops, which was so marked last year, has been made up during the current season; but, looking at the generally favourable character of the weather during sowing time, there is good reason for thinking that the area sown with wheat at all events will at least not be below the average.

As regards linseed, such an assumption would be hazardous, as the effects of the succession of poor linseed crops experienced cannot be counterbalanced by the favourable outlook of a single season, and cultivators are naturally timid about entrusting any largely extended area to so precarious a crop.

One fact worthy of notice that the price of wheat except in Chhattisgarh, is lower than it was this time last year. In Chhattisgarh it is slightly higher. When it is considered that the last wheat harvest was a poor one, little that of 1888 was excellent, this fall of prices is in itself a most encouraging feature.

The prices of linseed are higher in the Harda and Nagpur markets than they were last year, while they have fallen at Jabalpur and Raipur; but while the rise in the two former markets is slight, the fall in Raipur is almost a rupee per maund. Mere prospects are not, however, sufficient cause a general fall in the price of linseed, as it is a crop which is so easily and suddenly spoilt, and that often on the very eve of the harvest.

The following report furnishes fuller details regarding the sowings of rapeseed in the Punjab, and is supplementary to the report issued on the 24th December 1889:—

The area now estimated to be under crops this year is 500,600 acres. This is 73,500 acres, or 15·6 per cent. less than the area given in the final returns last year, but 8·2 per cent. more than that given in the first forecast last year.

The decrease in the area sown is due to there having been no rain for sowings in October and November.

Only four districts estimate the area as higher than that shown last year.

Ferozepore	9 per cent.
Dera Ismail Khan.....	32 ,,
Muzaffargarh.....	9 ,,
Dera Gazi Khan	1 ,,

No explanation is given by the district officer of the increase in Dera Ismail Khan, but presumably it is due to favourable river floods.

Rain is now very much wanted for this crop. There has been none since the first week in September.

It is impossible to foretell whether the final returns will give more or less favourable figures, as every thing depends on whether rain falls shortly or not.

The following report is supplementary to that issued on the 24th December 1889, and furnishes fuller details regarding the wheat crop in the Punjab:—

The estimated area sown with wheat up to 30th November 1889 is 6,670,400 acres. This is 248,700 acres, or 3·59 per cent. less than the area shown in the final returns of last year, but 624,200 acres, or 10·6 per cent. more than the area shown in the first forecast last year.

Considering the nature of the season, the area dependent on rainfall which has been sown with wheat this year is greater than might have been expected. The rains of July and August were timely and copious, but since the first week in September there has been no rain any where in the plains of the Punjab. Last year's wheat crop was a good one, and this fact, coupled with the stimulus to wheat growing given by the large export trade which has been going on, no doubt, contributed to prevent the area under this crop from falling below the reported figures. Last year rain fell in several districts in October and November which led to increased wheat sowings; even now if rain were to fall within the next few days more wheat would probably be sown. If, however, rain does not fall shortly, the crop will suffer heavily.

River floods in some districts occasioned conditions favourable for wheat sowings, and these led to an actual increase of area sown as compared with last year of 11 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan. The only other districts reporting an increase in area are: Jhelum 12 per cent., Multan 3 per cent., Muzaffargarh 3 per cent., and Jullundur 2 per cent.

Everything now, it may be said in connection with this crop, depends upon speedy rainfall.

No return having been received from three districts, Hissar, Gujranwala, and Peshawar, the figures taken in their cases are those of last year, which are probably somewhat too favourable.

IT is dangerous for Civil servants to agitate in Italy, writes a home contemporary. Some seventy-nine employees in the Treasury at Rome, recently sent in a petition to the Minister Giolitti to ask that some aged members might be pensioned off, of whom they enclosed a list. As answer, Signor Giolitti stopped the salary of all the seventy-nine who had signed the petition for two days, as a fine.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s., Sutlej Captain W. D. Worcester with the English mails of the 27th December, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rev Dr, Mrs and Miss Valentine	Mr Robbie
Mr and Mrs A M Archibald	Mr Crisp
Miss Johns	Mrs Westmacott
Mr H Winter	Mr J S Orton
Mr P G Scott	Miss Clans
Mrs Hilton	Mrs Dipper
Mr Trafford	Mrs Leveth
Mr J Rice	Misses Hardinge.
Rev T W Thomas	Mrs A Jones
Miss E Rowntree	Miss Thum
Mr Waddington	Rev Crawshaw
Mr W Scott	Mr T M Forbes
Miss West	Mr W A Barr
Mrs Stewart	Mr C A Gairdner
Miss Whitehead	Master W G G Worcester

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Cresswell	Mr Petrocochino
Dr J Sealley	Mr Mc de Courcy
Mr H M Jessol	Mr Roth
Capt C F Young	Rev B Stanberg
Mr Laurie	Mr W J Best
Rev Father James	Mr G G Roy
Rev Father Felice	Rev and Mrs Aberley
Mr and Miss Bradshaw	Rev L Uhl
Mrs B Preston	Miss Sadler
Mr J B White	Mr Baldwin Latham
Mr E C Shaw	Mr and Mrs Cook
Mr Rennie	Mr and Mrs H R Farrar
Mr J Fleming	Mr and Mrs Hutchinson
Mr J Dobson	Mr R H J Waller
Major C Newington	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Wilson. Mr C M Coulter.

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr B Salims.

WEATHER REPORT.

From Brindisi to Candia experienced fresh head winds and overcast weather. From thence to Port Said, light winds, and fine.

In the Red Sea, light Northerly winds in the Northern portion, and strong southerly winds from the Island to Aden. Thermometer 80°. [illegible] with strong adverse currents; in the Arabian Sea fresh to strong E. N. E. winds and fine with adverse currents.

Bad weather was experienced in the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean.

THE WEEK'S MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

THE influenza epidemic is bringing about an awkward state of affairs on the Continent. From Paris it is reported that in consequence of the large numbers of poor persons who have been seized with the malady, and have been compelled through want of means to go to hospitals, these institutions have become overcrowded. Accordingly, the managers of the Public Aid Society have caused a large tent to be erected in the grounds of one of the hospitals for the accommodation of indigent patients. Theatrical managers are obliged to change their programmes every night, business on the Bourse is growing slacker, and cases are being postponed from day to day at the Palais de Justice. According to a semi-official Portuguese organ the influenza may possibly prevent the Royal review on the occasion of the proclamation of Don Carlos as King. It is even hinted that the proclamation itself may have to be postponed. The King of Portugal and the Queen of Sweden are suffering from influenza. It is said that the epidemic has broken out in this country, fifty cases being reported from Burntisland and not a few in Edinburgh.

The long-talked-of prize fight came off on Monday on Belgian territory, near Bruges, between Smith, of Birmingham, and Slavin, the Australian. Fourteen rounds were fought, when, owing to the disgraceful treatment shown to Slavin by a band of Birmingham roughs, the referee refused to act any longer, and declared the contest a draw. It seems, however, to be generally acknowledged that Slavin had the best of the fight.

The reports of recent disorder in Brazil have been confirmed by private advice, and the situation of the Government is said to be critical. A Lisbon newspaper says that a counter-revolution, monarchical in character, broke out on the 18th, but was suppressed after serious fighting.

A peculiarly distressing burning fatality is reported from Detroit. A number of children at a public school were rehearsing a Christmas cantata, when a wand carried by one of them caught fire, igniting the dresses of twelve of the children. Two of the juveniles were burned to death, and several were badly burned.

In receiving the members of the Sacred College who went on Tuesday to offer the Pope their good wishes, his Holiness said that in these times of persecution of the Church it was a consolation to know that perfect union existed among all Catholics.

Sir Henry Loch, the new Governor of Cape Colony, speaking at a banquet in Cape Town, said it would be his endeavour so to administer the affairs of the colony as to cement the unity of the Empire and advance the just aspirations of the colonists.

The entire business portion of Petrolia, a town 40 miles north-east of Pittsburg, in the oil district of Pennsylvania, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 100,000 dols.

Lord Rosebery opened a new Town Hall at Linlithgow on Monday, and in his speech made some remarks on local government as affected by recent legislation. His lordship said they might have a more extended form of local government, but he did not think they would have a much more economical form than that of the Commissioners of Supply. The new institution would be exceedingly hungry for new powers and new attributes, and would become the nucleus of a new provincial life. In the County Councils they had a form of local government which might develop into something infinitely more important than it was, and the character of Scotland, its traditions, and the independence of its institutions eminently fitted it for the task of local government.

From the Scottish divorce statistics for the year, published this week, it appears that the decrees and separation cases numbered 129, a decrease of 7 when contrasted with 1888. While in 1888 divorce was sought in 120 cases, the figures this year were 113. For the same periods the number of separation and aliment cases were 16 and 15 respectively.

A daring attempt was made on Monday in Somers Town, London, to steal mail bags. Not only, however, were the robbers unsuccessful, but two of the three concerned were arrested.

On Monday about ten thousand bootmakers were locked out at Bristol. The questions at issue are a uniform scale of wages and the classification of work before a board of arbitration.

A trial in the Divorce Court, which had occupied the greater part of last week, was concluded on Saturday. Mrs. French-Brewster and a co-respondent were exonerated by the jury, and Mr. French-Brewster was declared to have been guilty of adultery and desertion.

Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, a retired Indian official, committed suicide on Monday by shooting himself in his garden at Malvern.

The work of the South Metropolitan Gas Company is being carried on successfully. A meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday, at which speeches denouncing the police for interference with picketing and magistrates for convicting for intimidation were delivered. One speaker used very threatening language in respect of Mr. Livesey, the manager of the South Metropolitan works, and a report was current of the intention of the men at all the other London gas works to strike at the beginning of the New Year.

A dispute has arisen at Bristol, which has led to the master bootmakers refusing to give out work, and about 10,000 persons are idle. The masters require that the wages question should be settled by a Board of Conciliation, as at Northampton.

A destructive fire broke out on Christmas morning in a large block of warehouses in Charterhouse-square, West Smithfield.

Christmas Day was observed in the customary manner both in London and in the country. The usual religious services were held at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the other metropolitan churches, and were well attended.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., was released from Galway Gaol on Friday at the expiration of his sentence. He breakfasted with the Roman Catholic Bishop, and was presented with an address, to which he replied promising to continue his efforts to raise the condition of "the poor down-trodden people of Ireland."

The Berlin papers, commenting upon Mr. H. M. Stanley's letters, question the accuracy of his statements concerning Emin Pasha, which they regard as having been made in anticipation of reproaches that Mr. Stanley's expedition was the cause of Emin's difficulties.

OBITUARY.—D. Pringle, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Major-Gen. E. A. Rowlatt, Ben. Ret.; Maj. A F. Cotton, Ben. S.C.; Walter Grant, Esq., H.M.'s late I.N.; Sir William Dunbar; Sir F. F. Turville, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. Heron; Right Hon. A. M. Kavanagh, J. P., D.L.; Gen. W. Irwin; Col A. J. J. Macdonald; Capt. J. W. Armstrong; Dr. Lightfoot; and Dr Charles Mackay.

PORTUGUESE INVASION OF BRITISH NYASSALAND.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* gives the following review of the situation in Nyassaland, putting clearly the case for England on which Lord Salisbury leases his claims. The correspondent writes:—

Every one who has read Livingstone's narrative of his great journey across Africa to Angola and his return down the Zambesi to the Indian Ocean will remember his faithful Makololo companions. His parting with them at Tete, on the Lower Zambesi, was pathetic; and their joy at meeting him once more when, in 1858, he returned to fulfil his promise to take them back to their homes was a thing to be remembered. Some of these Makololo, however, did not care to return home to the swamps of Linyanti. Like many of their tribe they were enterprising; they thought the country along the Shire river, which runs from Lake Nyassa to the Zambesi, was a desirable land to live in; and they believed themselves quite able to keep their place among the various peoples (thinned out as they were by Portuguese and Arab slave raids) who were scattered about the district. So they settled on the right bank of the river Shiro, in the district between the Ruo and the cataracts, the native inhabitants of which had begged the Makololo to come and rule them and protect them against their enemies. They chose one of themselves to be chief, and, handful though they were, succeeded in imposing their domination upon the surrounding tribes, all of whom are now known as Makololo. Moreover, fugitives from all quarters flocked for protection to these powerful chiefs; for Livingstone's influence still swayed them, and they refused to have anything to do with slavery or slave-hunting. Thus, in time, a really powerful State grew up in this part of Nyasaland. All the villages and towns between the Ruo and the last cataract are Makololo. In all this country one is met with the English salutation of "Good morning," a reminiscence of their contact with the famous missionary explorer. Their perfect honesty and wonderful energy are testified to by travellers, and with the greatest good will hundreds of them lent a hand to get the first missionary steamer, Ilala, afloat on the lake. Not a nail or a rag was stolen. These, then are the people who gladly and naturally, a few months ago, accepted from our Acting-Consul Buchanan, with the approval of Mr. H. H. Johnston, the British flag, and placed themselves under British protection; and these are the people whom, the other day a Portuguese officer, Major Serpa Pinto, mowed down with Gatling guns because they preferred the flag of England to that of a Power of which they knew little, and that little not of a kind to commend itself to native Africans who love freedom. Communications from Quilimane in October last informed us that Major Serpa Pinto had gathered some 2,000 men, Zulus and others, armed them with Chassepots and Martinis, and taken them up the Shire to join another force which he had waiting on the south side of the Ruo, the limit of Portuguese dominion recognized by England. He had, moreover, a stern-wheel steamer, built by Yarrow, armour-plated, and armed with Hotchkiss guns. It was hoped that after the warning which Mr. Johnston gave him Major Pinto would not proceed to extremities. Mr. Johnston told him that to attack the Makololos was to make war upon England. Major Pinto has evidently been fired by evil example. It is difficult to believe, indeed, that the Portuguese Government has rashly broken a friendship that has existed almost unbroken since the time of John of Gaunt or that it has deliberately stultified the sentiments and the action of its representatives at the Brussels Anti-Slavery Congress. The incident is serious; one can only hope that Portugal will repudiate and apologize for the inhuman and utterly uncalled for act of its officious subjects, anxious to retrieve, by any means, past failures. The so-called explanation that comes from Lisbon that the Zanzibar telegram is simply another version of the telegram from Lisbon published in London on November 20, is no explanation at all. The Lisbon telegram stated that Major Pinto had attacked the Makololo and killed 70 of them because they objected to his surveying for a railway through that territory, which by that time had the British flag waving over it. Unless some other explanation is forthcoming, Major Pinto is inexcusable; he was doubtless chafing under the consciousness that the prompt and energetic Consul had stolen a march upon him; and wreaked his reckless revenge upon the poor Makololo. Meantime let me briefly recall England's position to Nyassaland.

Until quite recent years, when the colonial fever became epidemic, Portugal put forth no claim to any territory beyond the Ruo, a tributary of the Shire, some distance to the north of the Zambesi. Whatever information may have been buried in the archives of Lisbon, the maps of this region, issued officially about the time of Livingstone's expedition 30 years ago, show that only the vaguest notions existed as to Lake Nyassa, and that the origin of the Shire river was quite unknown. The great Livingstone expedition was sent out by the British Government not only to explore the geography of the region, but to encourage the development of its resources and its trade, and to promote the interests of British commerce. Livingstone's finding of the lake was regarded as a discovery by the Portuguese themselves. Not a white subject of Portugal went near the lake for long after Livingstone had returned home; no interference on the part of the Portuguese Government was attempted with his operations; no sign of any official or semblance of administration was evident when Livingstone was there or has been since. Even when the expedition was at its work an English Bishop and English missionaries went out to establish themselves in the district and spread Christianity and civilization. With but little interruption, for some thirty years English and Scotch missionaries and traders have been spreading themselves over Nyasaland, east, south, and west; towns have been established, churches, schools, and stores built, legitimate trade carried on, roads made, steamers placed on the lake, and the lake itself accurately surveyed; yet no sign was given till the other day by the Portuguese that they regarded these operations as a usurpation of their own administrative functions.

The Zanzibar telegram in *The Times* of Saturday, telling of Serpa Pinto's performances, states that Consul Johnston is believed to be at Lukoma. This is an island about half way up the lake on the east side, and is the head-quarters of the Universities' Mission, which has also several stations on the east shore, and exercises a widespread influence for good over all that side of the lake. Services are regularly held at many places, schools are crowded by the children; culture and industry generally are encouraged, legitimate trade is being developed, and gradually civilization is making its way over the region.

In the beautiful Shire Highlands, in the country of the Manganjas, the mission of the Established Church of Scotland has been at work for 12 years, its head station being named Blantyre, after Livingstone's birthplace. Stations have been planted elsewhere, and the influence of the mission extends over a great area, even as far as the country of the brave and dominant Angoni to the south-east of the Lake, where one of the missionaries and his wife were the means of stopping a bloodthirsty raid. The ground has been largely cultivated, and coffee, tea, wheat, and other produce are grown. Some children are boarded at the mission, and at another station is a school with 100 pupils. Besides the missionaries, there is a medical man, teachers, a gardener, and general agent, all white besides several native teachers. Mr. John Buchanan, a planter at Zomba, one of the Church stations, writes in his instructive little book on "The Shire Highlands":—"There are only two of us now at Blantyre who saw what the country was like before the mission was established, and who are capable of judging the difference now and then. The difference is great indeed, and one requires to know the whole history of the mission, and of the district, to be able to comprehend, even in a small degree, the powerful influence now working for good. I know of no mission which is likely to have a better future than Blantyre." Some £40,000 has already been expended on the mission, and if allowed to work away in peace, the Shire Highlands would in time become one of the most civilised, healthy, and prosperous spots in Africa.

No less successful has been the mission of the Free Church of Scotland, whose head-quarters are at Bandawe, on the west shore, opposite Lukoma, and which has been at work for 14 years. The medical department of the mission has been a vast boon to the native population, some 10,000 of whom receive treatment annually. This mission has stations even in the midst of the haughty Angoni, a Zulu people who dominate in the west of the Shire, and who have been influenced for good through the medical mission. Schools also have been established here, as in other districts worked by the Free Church Mission, with at present a staff of 14 whites at work, including four medical men, three ladies, and two artisans. Already £45,000 has been expended, and the annual outlay is £4,000. This mission, besides the stations already mentioned, has others at Chironje, on the Stevenson Road, between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika; at Malindu, on the north-east of the Livingstone range; at Cape Maclear, at the south end of the Lake. At Bandawe alone some 1,300 children are attending the schools. The work of the mission on the west of the lake has been sorely tried by the Arab slave-traders, whom Captain Lugard tried to beat off some time ago.

Not the least important among the civilizing agencies which Great Britain has had at work for years in this land across whose portals fire and sword are being carried by a reckless adventurer is the African Lakes Company. This company was constituted in 1878, not as a mere trading venture, but with the object of assisting missions in these regions of developing the resources of the districts, and of introducing legitimate commerce as the surest and safest cure for the slave trade. Working cautiously and with moderate capital the company has gradually extended its operations, been of great help to the missionaries, and kept up communications with the coast. The company will have nothing to do with the liquor traffic, and has helped greatly to keep this curse of Africa out of the country. It has three steamers, a staff of 25 Europeans, and 12 trading stations. From the head of Lake Nyassa the Stevenson Road has been engineered for about 60 miles right on to the high table-land between that lake and Tanganyika, through which a good track leads to the latter lake. On this road the Company has a station. The Company has introduced many new cultures into the country, which in time must become a source of wealth; and, above all, it has shown the people the great advantages of legitimate trade over that in "black ivory," to which the brutal Arabs had accustomed them. From the two tiny coffee plants sent out from the Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh, no less than 100,000 trees have sprung and are flourishing at the settlements of Bantyre, Mandala, and Zomba. Already coffee comes hence to Mincing-lane, and is pronounced of high quality.

Such, then, are some of the results of British enterprise in Nyassaland during the last 25 years. Our "title-deeds" to this region may be summed up in the stirring words of the Rev. Horace Waller, himself one of the Nyassa pioneers:—

Dotted here and there, from the mangrove swamps at the Kongone mouth of the Zambesi to the furthest extremity of Lake Nyassa's shore, we pass the graves of naval officers, of brave ladies, of a missionary bishop, of clergymen, Foreign Office representatives, doctors, scientific men, engineers and mechanics. All these were our countrymen; they lie in glorious graves; their careers have been foundation stones, and already the edifice rises.

British mission stations are working at high pressure on the Shire highlands, and under various auspices, not only upon the shores of Lake Nyassa, but on its islands also, and by desperate choice, as it were, in the towns of the devastating hordes who live on the plateaux on either side of the lake. Numbers of native Christians owe their knowledge of the common Faith to these efforts; scores of future chiefs are being instructed in the schools spread over hundreds of miles; plantations are being mapped out; commerce is developing by sure and steady steps; a vigorous Company is showing to tribes and tribes that there are more valuable commodities in their land than their sons and daughters, for whom the Arabs and half-castes peddle and barter; and it is a satisfaction, by-the-by, to us to hear that a fair return upon English capital is a result of these particular operations in Central Africa. Putting aside the question of money outlay alone, which we see has been very great—say, in round numbers, £170,000 (omitting the consular expenditure and details of the Buchanan venture, which are not under our hand)—it cannot be denied that religion, civilization, and British commerce have now something to say with their "enemies in the gates."

It is all this work which Portugal, or at least Portuguese adventurers, are bent on destroying. I do not complain of the sudden zeal for the souls of the natives which led Portugal a few months ago to invite Cardinal Lavigerie to send missionaries to Lake Nyassa; there ought to be absolute free trade in Christian missions. The question of delimitation need not be discussed here by me; indeed, Lord Salisbury by his action, through means of Consul Johnston, implies that there is no question to discuss. England has all along regarded the Ruo as the boundary, and I trust that Lord Salisbury has no intention of changing his mind on that point. Consul Johnston has not only planted the British flag among the Makololo, where Serpa Pinto has trampled it in the mud, but among the Angoni, and up the west side of the lake. England is fortunate in having a servant of such promptitude, pluck, coolness, and Imperial enthusiasm in a region where her interests are in imminent peril; and Mr. Johnston may rely upon the support of the country and the Government. He is not the man to go beyond the spirit of his instructions. We do not require to make haste with reprisals on a tiny Power like Portugal. Happily explanations may be forthcoming; it is to be hoped so. If not, action of one kind or another will be necessary. An English army cannot be sent Nyassaland; nor need we alarm the inhabitants of Lisbon or Oporto with our Channel fleet. Portugal's sensitiveness can be touched much nearer the scene of the recent Gatling gun experiment.

The question of the accessibility of Nyassaland has no bearing on the present incident. It should be remembered that the Zambesi is an international waterway, and that in time, if we hold our own, a route to Lake Nyassa will be made that will render us quite independent of Portuguese caprice.

INDIAN CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

IN an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the "Choice of a Profession," the writer has the following remarks on the Indian Civil Service:—

This splendid service has been recruited regularly since the year 1858 by an open competitive examination held yearly in England. It has produced many distinguished men and has left its mark upon India. The entrance examination, for which the limits of age are at present seventeen and nineteen, is held annually in June, and success in it places the candidate almost immediately in a position of semi-independence. Before proceeding to India the future Civil servant is required to spend two years in this country, which have to be devoted to the study of law and the languages of India. An allowance of £300 is made by the State to any candidate who passes those two years at one of an approved list of universities and colleges, this list including the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, and University College and King's College, London. If the student passes his final examination at the end of two years—as every candidate should, for no one need fail—he proceeds to India at the public expense and takes up his appointment. Henceforth he is independent. He has got his foot on the bottom rung of the ladder in the first service under the British Crown, and it will be his own fault if he does not rise high. The commencing salary is about £400 per annum, and this is soon raised to £600. With good health and attention to his duties, he should rise to £2,000. Liberal arrangements are, moreover, made by the Indian Government as regards pensions both for himself and his family.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

As we have mentioned, the limits of age for the India Civil Service are seventeen and nineteen; but the Secretary of State for India has recently given notice that in 1892 and subsequent years the limits will be twenty-one and twenty-three. This raising of the age is a backward step in two senses. It is contrary to the tendency in nearly all the other professions nowadays, and it is simply a reversal of the policy which the Indian Government has pursued since 1863, when it reduced the higher limit to twenty-two years. Subsequently the age was reduced to twenty-one, and in 1878 to nineteen, where it stands at present. Now we are going back again, it appears, to the state of things which existed thirty years ago. The change, while it is a concession to native opinion in India, is doubtless also intended to benefit university candidates (who for some years have been a diminishing proportion of the total number), and it will tend to confine the competition to undergraduates. To pass the examination the foundations must have been laid of a liberal education; and, besides this, the majority of the candidates at present pass through the hands of the crammers. Not that the crammer's art appears to be always necessary. Of the 233 candidates who presented themselves for the forty-nine appointments offered in the 1889 entrance examinations, 146 had been specially prepared. Of these 31, or about 21 per cent. were successful. But, on the other hand, of those who did not invoke the crammer's aid about the same percentage was successful, a state of things according to which the crammer does not seem to score. The explanation may, however, be that it is the best men who dispense with his aid and the weaker ones who seek it. If so, he is of course entitled to credit. At the present time the India Office has before it several proposals for the rearrangement of the examination scheme in 1892, when the new limits of age come into force. Two subjects which it most decidedly does not "pay" the candidate to take up now are the scientific ones. Oxford and Cambridge are putting forward their views; and science, as is usual nowadays, is said to be pushing its claim to a more important place in the examination than it now gets.

THE CLASS OF MEN WHO ENTER.

Nearly two-thirds of the candidates who enter the Indian Civil Service are sons of professional men. For the 136 vacancies offered within the last three years 668 candidates were examined, or slightly less than five to each vacancy. Of this number 378 were sons of members of the Army, the Church, and the Civil Service, and the medical, legal, and scholastic professions. It is interesting to know that in this examination as in other matters the Church obtains distinctly more than its share of worldly success. The highest average of success—nearly one in three—was amongst seventy-eight sons of the clergy of all denominations, the lowest, one in seven, amongst sons of members of the Home Civil Service. 223 of the 668 candidates described their fathers as belonging to a nondescript array of occupations, forty-eight in number, varying from peers to provision merchants, and they did very well in the examinations, scoring an average success of one to five.

THE INDIA FOREST SERVICE.

EQUESTRIAN LEAPS.

WHILE the highest leap ever taken by a man is well known in its minutest details to every student of athletic performances, writes a correspondent, it is not a little singular that no record has been kept of similar feats achieved by horses when ridden hard across country or submitted to competition with each other in the emulative prize-ring. The story of the wonderful long jump taken by that famous steeplechaser, The Chandler, is as familiar to lovers of horses as the account of it given in the columns of a sporting contemporary by the late Captain William Peel, to whom at one time The Chandler belonged. Writing in 1877, Captain Peel recounted the history of "this exceptionally good animal's public and private career," and added that he was bred by Sir Edward Scott, who resided at Great Barr, near Birmingham, and that he was the son of Dr. Faustus, a thoroughbred sire, and of a three-parts-bred mare who belonged to the late Mr. F. Robinson, the well-known veterinary surgeon of Tamworth. The Chandler was purchased from Sir Edward Scott by Mr. Wilkins, of Sutton Coldfields, a chandler by trade, who sold him for a few sovereigns to Mr. Garnett, of Moore Hall, who drove him in his gig. "More than once," wrote Captain Peel, "I have sat behind him on my way to the meet; but it was not until my hunter fell lame one day, when the hounds met near Moore Hall, that I had an opportunity of getting into the saddle on The Chandler's back." The accomplished horseman who wrote these words soon found that he had something extraordinary under him. Without communicating his discovery to his unconscious friend, the owner of perhaps the best steeplechaser ever seen in this or any other country, Captain Peel transferred The Chandler to is own stables for "a ridiculously small sum." For three seasons he hunted him without the horse ever putting his foot in a wrong place, and without the hounds ever going fast enough to make him gallop. At last Captain Peel bethought himself that in The Chandler he might unawares be entertaining a Grand National winner. The horse's first appearance in public was for the Birmingham Steeplechase, in which, thanks to a collision with another horse, he was beaten half a length. His second appearance was at Warwick, when he was ridden by the late Captain Broadley, owing to the death of a near relative of Captain Peel. It was on that occasion that The Chandler cleared thirty-nine feet—the most astonishing broad jump ever taken by a horse, and one that has not since been equalled or even approached. "The statement," writes Captain Peel, "that the thirty-nine feet was over hurdles, is a mistake; it was over a small brook at the bottom of the hill on Warwick racecourse, and the extra exertion was called for to enable the horse to clear some six or seven others which had come to grief before him, and were in the brook or on the banks." We have deemed it no inappropriate moment to recapitulate the exact figures and surrounding circumstances of The Chandler's celebrated leap, before calling attention to the highest well-authenticated jump ever taken by a horse.

The scene of action is the Chicago Horse Show, at which not many days since some of the most superb specimens of the equine race—cart-horses, hackneys, hunters and trotters—were displayed to view. About a year since a famous high-jumper—Mr. F. GeBhart's Leo—cleared six feet nine and a quarter inches at the New York Horse Show, and the feat was regarded as so astonishing that our excitable Transatlantic kinsmen—to whom half an inch and half a minute appear such "alteration of a record" that all mankind is invited to take note of them—distinctly avowed their conviction that among horses Leo was "the boss high-jumper of the world." It has long been notorious that Chicago is the most ambitious young city in the United States, and that her chief desire and aim is at all times "to beat New York's record." Accordingly, a specially inviting prize for high-jumping horses was offered by Mr Chartes Swartz, a citizen of Chicago, the value of which the managers of the Chicago Horse Show undertook to increase five-fold if any high-jumper in the Western City could be able to surpass Leo's record in New York. In the United States it is the fashion to reserve the most sensational scenes presented at horse shows until late in the evening, or in other words, until the approach of midnight. At eleven o'clock at night, therefore, seven competitors for Mr. Swartz' catch-weight prize entered the gas-lighted building or school in which their choicest efforts were to be put forth. Each horse was mounted by his own familiar rider, and the jumping began with the top bar set up at four feet nine inches from the ground—a minimum height which, we may remark parenthetically, few Englishmen would care to charge on horseback, assuming that the fence was made of strong unbreakable rails. For a short time all of the seven competitors remained in the race, but when six feet two inches of solid timber were put up, the field narrowed down to two animals—the first being Ontario, a Canadian-bred gelding, owned by Mr. S. S. Howland, of Mount Morris, New York, who was ridden by James Frayling, of Mount Morris, and the second being Roseberry, also bred in Canada, and the property of Messrs. Marehouse and Prosper, of Toronto, who was ridden by Tim Long, of Toronto. Between these two redoubtable antagonists the contest was long and hotly fought out, as appears from the Homeric description of it given by our Transatlantic contemporaries. Ontario was the first to face the formidable obstacle of a stiff gate, with the top bar made of lighter wood and fixed at both ends in sockets, at a height of six feet two inches from the ground. After the horse had cleared it in grand style Roseberry immediately followed suit. The bar was then raised to six feet six inches, and again both horses cleared it. The excitement became intense as the jumpers approached the record, and six feet eight inches was announced to be the height of the bar. Ontario led, and made three gallant efforts, but failed. He was given another chance, and cleared it triumphantly amidst a storm of cheers. Roseberry flew it merrily at his second attempt. Again the bar went up—this time to an altitude of six feet ten and three-quarter inches, of an inch and a half more than "Leo's record." At the third attempt Ontario cleared it by half an inch, and Roseberry was not long in following his example. The latter came at it like a lion, and, after breaking the top rail at the first time of asking, flew the whole on his second effort. The competition was over for the night, and the two champions, both of them in Canada, had tied at what seems the stupendous height of six feet ten and three quarter inches, or an inch and a half more than had ever before been accomplished by a horse whose leap was fairly measured.

Next night the contest was resumed, and after various vicissitudes Roseberry was declared the winner, after he had cleared six feet eleven and three-quarter inches. It may be imagined that leaps performed about midnight at Chicago, the most sensational of American cities, might reasonably be viewed with suspicion on this side of the Atlantic as likely to err on the side of exaggeration. To dispute the accuracy of measurement, however, in a city which prides itself on its devotion to all kinds of manly open-air sports would in Chicago itself be regarded as a grave heresy as grave, indeed, as to question the perfection and beneficence of the American Constitution. There is little reason to doubt the scrupulous accuracy with which the jumps cleared at Chicago by Ontario and Roseberry were measured, and they are less open to suspicion than the thirty-nine feet which The Chandler is believed by Captain Peel to have cleared at Warwick more than forty years since. No authentic record exists in this country of as high a jump having ever been cleared with foxhounds, in a steeplechase, or in cold blood, by an English horse. It is beyond dispute that in 1869 a grey horse called Jack Spring cleared six feet six inches three times at the Dublin Show. As regards the traditional high leaps said to have been taken by Mr. Bicknell, in 1792, when he rode his horse backwards and forwards over a seven-foot wall, which then encompassed Hyde Park, and by Perkins, the whipper-in to the East Sussex hounds, when he jumped the park fence at Stanmer, near Brighton, "nearly seven feet in height," they seem to rest on no securer foundations than the allegations long in vogue at Newmarket that Flying Childers and Eclipse could gallop a mile in a minute. This is now known to be a physical impossibility, as neither in this country, nor in the United States, nor even in Australia, famous for its time records, has a horse ever existed capable of galloping a mile in a minute and a half. In the meantime, it is interesting to remark that horses are as amenable as human beings to the exciting influences supplied by artificial light, tumultuous applause, and all the suggestive surroundings of a big and sympathetic crowd.

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is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

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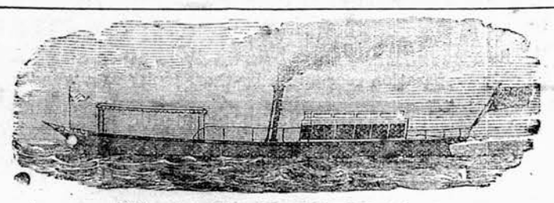
-AND-
GLYCERINE-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.



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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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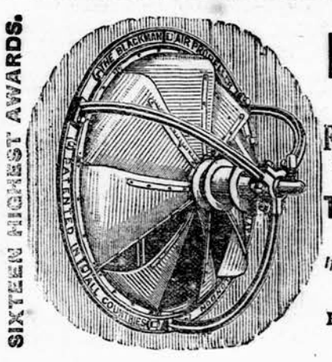

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It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co., Export Merchants, Mansell St. London.

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For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious colour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm a/D.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
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REGISTERED
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"A delicate perfume of highest quality; one of the choicest ever produced."—Court Journal
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the bloodand bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we were asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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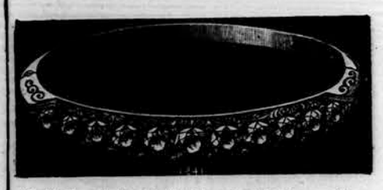

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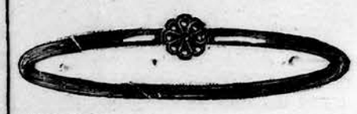

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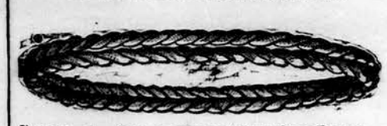

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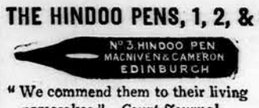

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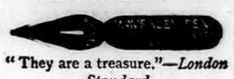

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Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

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GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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Exact Size of the Lighter.

Exact Size of the Lighter.

Rs. 2-8 only.

No more matches required. Smokers buying once an INSTANTANEOUS LIGHTER will be fully satisfied, as it keeps in proper order in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE :—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

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EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

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With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

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No. 6945

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PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,

IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

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SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences - { Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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